INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 121---- BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 23, 1929 ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANOTHER BURDEN ON THE POOR TAX-PAYER

"LUXURY" OF MEERUT TRIAL

Govt. Sanctions Crore of Rupees for Prosecution

CROWN CASE READY

Hearing to Commence on June 1st

NO FURTHER REMANDS

MEERUT, May 22.

An estimate of what the Government is spending on fees for legal counsel in connection with the "Conspiracy" case can be had from the fact that Mr. Langford James, senior Counsel, was alone paid Rs. 30,000 for the last month apart from his two other bills of Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 9000 regarding other expenses, which remain outstanding. It has transpired that the Government has sanctioned one crore of rupees for the case already. Free Press.

NO FURTHER REMANDS

MEERUT CASE TO BEGIN ON JUNE 1ST.

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 22.

It is definitely ascertained that no further remand would be taken in the "Conspiracy" case. Hearing commences on the 1st June.

Mr. Milner Whyte, District Magistrate of Muzaffarnagar, has proceeded to Mussorie and will be returning to Muzaffarnagar on 23rd May, on which date he hands over charge to Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas who has been telegraphically informed to relieve Mr. Milner Whyte on the 23rd. Thereafter Mr. Milner Whyte comes to Meerut to join special duty and commence the "Conspiracy" case on the 1st June.—Free Press.

MEERUT BOMB FIND

—:o:—

MR. RANK RELEASED

MEERUT, May 22.

Mohanlal Rank arrested in connection with the Dharamsala bomb case was released from jail after about a week's detention. It is understood that he was not identified by witnesses.—Free Press.

TEA FOR MEERUT PRISONERS

—:o:—

NAINITAL, May 22.

It is understood that the Local Government have instructed that liberal dietary arrangements should be made for the Meerut under-trials. Among other things, those of them who have been accustomed to it will be given European diet irrespective of their race and rice and tea will be given to them without any restriction.—A. P.

BOMBAY MANGOES TO MEERUT PRISONERS

—:o:—

The Bombay Defence Committee has remitteed a further sum of rupees one hundred for the personal comforts of the under-trial prisoners. They have also arranged to send to the Jail Superintendent One basket of mangoes for them.

MEERUT REMAND "FARCE"

—:o:—

Magistrate's Assurance to Mr. Nariman

JAILOR SNUBBED BY BOMBAY LAWYER

(From A Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 19.

There is one aspect in the last argument on application for remand in the Meerut Conspiracy Case that deserves special attention. Mr. Nariman in the course of his speech referring to the plea advanced and relied on by the Prosecution and accepted by Court, namely, the fact that Government of India had sanctioned the prosecution was tantamount to raising a tpresumption of guilt against accused and *prima facie* case against them was to be presumed from that fact.t

"AMAZING ARGUMENT."

Mr. Nariman said that he regretted that a prominent member of the Calcutta Bar in charge of the Prosecution should have advanced such an amazing argument. He could have understood such an argument coming from a Police Prosecutor. Mr. Nariman said: "The Bench, the Bar and the Public have been struggling in the country for the last so many years to separate the judicial function from the Executive whereas we find here, this prominent member of the Bar asking the Court to accept a *fiat* of the Executive Government as good as a judicial decision." He should have differentiated an administrative act of an executive Government from the decision to be arrived at independently by exerising judicial discretion by the tribunal, more particularly in a case where a Government was in the position of a complainant, if that argument was sound and to be accepted as a principle then the whole scheme of the Criminal Procedure Code would have to be changed and in all political trials where sanctions were necessary the lower court had to commit the accused for trial without any enquiries holding a *prima facie* case proved from the sanction obttined. Thus the whole proceedings would become a *farce*. Was not the learned Counsel aware of the many cases where the Government had given sanction still accused thad been found innocent by the highest Tribunal and Jury, and he quoted the case of Mr. Spratt, one of the under-trial prisoners.

HOW CAN ACCUSED HAVE CONFIDENCE IN COURT?

Mr. Nariman further maintained that in all political cases the accused were always apprehensive of not getting a fair trial and an unfortunate decision like this where the Court started with the presumption against the accused, that apprehension was bound to be enhanced in the minds of the accused and neither the accused nor the public could be expected to have confidence in the Court.

The Magistrate assured Mr. Nariman that he did not desire any misunderstanding to be created in the minds of the accused and he further assured that henceforward he would not countenance such an argument.

The Assistant Prosecutor, Mr. Mitter, also hastened to give a similar assurance that he would rely upon the circumstance in the present application nor in future applications for remand.

Being thus assured Mr. Nariman proceeded with further arguments, and he also protested against the order demanding permits even from lawyers for admission in Courts and said lawyers had a right to enter Courts without permits. The Magistrate remarked that his instructions were misunderstood and no permits were necessary for lawyers and that they had a right to enter. He further assured that no further remands would be granted unless, as urged by the defence, some direct evidence was adduced directly connecting the accused with the guilt.

Similar tussle occurred with the Jail authorities when the Superintendent attempted to impose restrictions of time limit at the interview with the accused.

Mr. Nariman refused to accept the restrictions and said that he had a right to take as long an interview as was necessary for the defence.

FLAPPERS IN EARNEST

More Women Voters than Men

—:o:—

NEW REGISTER RETURNS

LONDON, May 21.

Four nominations for Combined Universities, mentioned earlier, and the belated nominations of two Liberals bring the total nominations to 1,730 of which seven have been returned unopposed, leaving 1,723 candidates to fight for 608 seats.

The figures for 512 constituencies for the new register of electors for which returns have been received total 13,167,631 women and 11,808,225 men.—Reuter.

PREMIER BALDWIN SENDS THE HAT ROUND

—:o:—

TO FIGHT SOCIALIST MENACE!

LONDON, May 22.

The "Daily Mail's" Political Correspondent states that the Conservative candidates were asked to contribute £10 on the strength of a secret document which was circulated to them. Inquiries arising from this disclosure have led to the discovery that the secret document was none other than a letter by Premier Baldwin containing suggestions for an appeal to the electors pointing out the dangers that would arise from Socialist form of Government.

It is also stated that this circular letter did not succeed in getting any rich harvest of funds for Party from candidates.—Free Press Beam Service.

NORTH IRELAND ELECTIONS

—:o:—

LONDON, May 21.

The polling in the general election for Parliament of North Ireland takes place to-morrow. Already sixteen Unionists and six Nationalists have been returned unopposed. There are 61 candidates for the remaining thirty seats, namely twentyseven Unionists, 10 Independent Unionists six Socialist, six Nationalist, five Liberals three local Optionists, two Independents and two Town Tenants. There are two women candidates, namely one official Unionist and one Local Optionist. There are 13 contests in Belfast where excitement is high. Unionists had a clear majority of 16 in the last Parliament. —Reuter.

AWAKENED ANDHRA

Mahatma's Triumphal Tour

VILLAGERS' SPLENDID RESPONSE

KURNOOL, May 22.

Summing up Mahatma Gandhi's tour in Andhradesa, which concluded yesterday, Sjt. Konda Venkatapayya has issued a statement, in which he says that there has been greater response from villages than from towns. The total collections up to date have amounted to more than Rs. 2,52,000. This amount is exclusive of the Rs. 10,000 collected in Hyderabad.

Describing the tour in the interior of Andhradesa, Sjt. Konda Venkatapayya says:—

"The enthusiasm of the people has been so great, and their longing for the 'Darsan' so intense, that they came from very distant villages, and waited on roadside for hours together, eagerly looking to catch a glimpse of Mahatmaji. They greeted him always with cries of 'Mahatma Gandhiki Jai'. Those who could not find money, came often with fruits and garlands, or with yarn of their own making. There were also occasions when it was difficult to pass through crowds, as they would obstruct the way in their eagerness to have 'Darsan' for a longer time.

"The country side has had a widespread awakening, as the tour included many villages far removed from towns, and which never before had the privilege of receiving any great national leader. It is needless to state that the devotion the people showed to the person of Mahatmaji, is unprecedented, and counts for the success of the tour."—Free Press.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF BRITISH INDIA!

—:o:—

ORDINANCE IN BUNDI STATE

LAHORE, May 22.

A new Ordinance to be in force for one year has been promulgated in Bundi State banning sedition the limits of the territory of the State.

A Gazette Extraordinary says: "A conspiracy of a nefarious nature to a great extent exists in the State and indulgence and mercy shown hitherto towards the recalcitrant persons have been misrepresented as weakness and such persons are attempting by powerful and skilful means to bring the State into disaffection and disrepute. His Highness directs that if such offence of disseminating groundless rumours, etc., against the State Administration is not covered by the Bundi Penal Code it be dealt with under Executive action."

Under this Ordinance, His Highness is to determine the punishment, which may consist in deportation, permanent or temporary internment at certain place within the State or a demand of security for good behaviour.—Free Press.

Harold Rubin Sent to Hospital

BRITISH ELECTION INCIDENT

LONDON, May 21.

Efforts to trace the assailant who threw a brick hitting the Conservative candidate, Mr. Harold Rubin, were not successful. It transpires that the assailant who had mixed himself with the audience escaped unnoticed in confusion which was caused by the injury caused by the throwing of a brick to Mr. Harold Rubin. Mr. Rubin is in hospital for concussion of brain.—Free Press.

"RED" FLAG UNION OFFICE "BESIEGED"

Rush for Concession Tickets for Steamers

—:o:—

THOUSANDS OF STRIKERS LEAVE FOR THEIR HOMES IN KONKAN

MORE MILLS RESUME WORK

Two aspects of the Bombay mill strike have of late become markedly perceptible. One is that a large bulk of strikers inspite of all sufferings are determined to carry on the struggle and in obedience to the "Red Flag" Union are daily migrating to their villages in larger numbers. The other is that destitute workers who are deprived of the only means of their livelihood on account of the strike are obliged by force of circumstances to slowly return to work. But their number is decidedly small.

25,000 MEN LEAVE CITY.

There was a huge rush of strikers at the office of the Girni Kamgar Union at Parel on Wednesday morning on account of the fact the Union was issuing concession tickets to coastline villages. The Union has arranged with steamer companies for concession rates and over and above this the Union itself is bearing half the cost of a tocket. Nearly 4,000 strikers are said to have availed themselves of these concession rates on Wednesday alone. The total number of strikers who have left for their villages both by steamer and rail up to now is said to be nearly 25,000.

58 MILLS PUT ON STEAM?

As against this, the millowners are reporting another increase in the number of working mills as well as in attendance. Over 58 mills are said to have put on steam on Wednesday with a total complement of about 55,000 men. Most of the mills however were working with a partial complement of workers.

A leaflet under a pseudonym makes a satirical attack on the "Red Flag" Union has been issued over a pseudonym. In effect it says the "Red Flag" Union are sailing with 80,000 men in boat called "Samp" (meaning strike, evidently to a destination called Satyanash" (catostrophe). Further the "Red Flag" Union have engaged another steamer named "Satyagraha" bound for "Dokaphod" (head-breaking). The leaflet concludes: "But since there is no pilot to both these ships heaven knows they will not strike a rock and sink".

STRIKE FIZZLING OUT?

—:o:—

MORE MEN JOIN WORK

The Secretary of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association writes:—

The position on Wednesday was considerably better. 12 more mills were working and the number of hands had increased by 22,000 since Tuesday. The exact total is 76,239. Only a dozen mills remain to be opened up to now, and it is expected that, in less than a week, practically all mills will have resumed work.

SPLIT IN BOMBAY SIMON "TROUPE"

Dr. Ambedkar's Serious Allegations

THE COMMITTEE WAS PACKED, SAYS HE.

BOMBAY, May 22.

The Associated Press understands that the Bombay Simon Committee have produced a divided report. The report was signed on May 8, and despatched by last week's mail.

Six members have signed the majority report, of whom Rao Saheb Doongersingh Patil, Sardar Mujumdar and Mian Miran Mahomed Shah have appended separate dissenting minutes. Dr. Ambedkar, who represents the "depressed" classes in the Bombay Legislative Council, has submitted a minority report, in which he explains that his differences with the majority relate to fundamental constitutional principles and not merely to the claims of the "depressed" classes.

THE MAJORITY VIEW.

The principal recommendations of the majority are understood to be:—

(1) No provincial autonomy, (2) No separation of Sind, (3) The Governor to continue to enjoy powers of certification and other emergency powers, (4) Transfer of all subjects except law and order to ministerial control. (Rao Saheb Doongersingh Patil and Sardar Mujumdar express themselves in favour of the transfer of law and order also), (5) A cabinet consisting of a Chief Minister and six ministers, (6) Formation of a second chamber similar to the Council of State, (7) The new council to consist of 140 members, (8) Communal electorates to continue and Muslim representation to be increased to 31 per cent., while the "depressed" classes will have 10 seats, (9) No Nomination, either official or non-official, and (10) Urban franchise to be left unchanged, while rural franchise property qualification to be halved to Rs. 16.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S MINORITY REPORT.

Dr. Ambedkar, in his minority report, opposes nearly all these recommendations and advocates:—

(1) Complete provincial autonomy, (2) No separation of Sind, (3) No emergency powers to vest in the Governor, (4) Transfer of all subjects including law and order to popular control, (5) No second chamber, (6) The immunity from prosecution in a court of law enjoyed by ministers in office to be removed, and the Legislature to have power to impeach them, (7) Distribution of seats among minority communities on a uniform principle which will secure adequate representation. Dr. Ambedkar claims 15 seats for the "depressed" classes, (8) Joint electorates with reservation of seats, Mahomedans to get 23 per cent. reservation, and (9) Adult franchise.

Dr. Ambedkar is also understood to have criticised the composition of the Committee, which he considers was packed. The result, according to him, has been that a minority community has combined with another to produce a majority report, which will be fathered on the whole province.—A. P.

IN THE CAPITAL OF ROBBER CHIEF

Citizens Shot and Tortured for Loyalty to Amanullah.

—:o:—

A QUAZI TIED TO MOTOR CAR AND DRAGGED THROUGH STREETS

PESHAWAR, May 21.

That in spite of Bacha Sakao's alleged successes and stability of his Government, life in Kabul today is far from rosy is the firm conviction of a Jew trader who has just returned from Kabul. Hardly a day passes, he says, when two or three persons are not shot without trial for alleged disloyalty, that is supporting Amanullah. Judged by this standard, the present Government in Kabul is most arbitrary and inhuman. There is no liberty of person or speech.

Prices of all necessaries of life have gone high, petrol and kerosine oil are selling at Rs. 20 a gallon. Ghee is not available, but meat supply is, however, good. The money market is tight, and in spite of extortions from merchants and rich men, the problem of providing funds yet awaits solution. Pay of soldiers is reported to be in arrears, but recruiting is being zealously pursued.

Further details regarding the execution of Qazi Abdulrahman for his support of Amanullah shows that he was tied to a motor car which paraded through the streets of Kabul before he was put to death.

The road from Kabul to Jalalabad is still dangerous to travel on account of inter-tribal fighting 'en route'.

Sardar Hashimkhan is still at Fatehbad in the eastern province and biding his time. Nadir Khan is reported to be in dire need of money and has sent word to Peshawar for any possible relief from that quarter.—Free Press.

STOCKS & SHARES

Hydros and Bleachings Tumble Down

—:o:—

MILL SHARES RALLY ON COVERING

Bombay, May 22.

The Bombay Stock Exchange again displayed a panicky conditions during the early part of the session to-day and every scrip that is dealt actively was forced down to another low level. However in the afternoon there was better feeling in the mill shares where rampant covering fully recovered the decline and closed with a decidedly better feeling. It is too early to rely on the recovery as the advance was purely due to technical reasons. The long interest was well liquidated and accumulation of large short interest indicated strong position and as long as short interest continues to be covered prices are bound to rule steady. However it is difficult to expect any support from the investors and it is no use to arrive at a hasty conclusion. There is no material improvement in the strike situation, however a belief is gaining ground that some of the active mill shares have nearly touched the bottom.

The chief centre of weakness was focussed in Tata Hydros and Indian Bleachings. These scrips were ably manipulated by some operators but the declining tendency brought in various rumours which in conjunction with aggressive bear selling caused spectacular declines. Tata Hydros who were giving ample promises of splits and bonuses but nobody cared to remember the past glory and everybody was a seller. During the last three days this share lost about Rs. 100.

Business in cash was done as under:—

E. D. Sassoon As. 6. Tapti Rails Rs. 645. Sindh Upper Light Rs. 94/8. India Bank Rs. 99/8, 100. Eastern Bank Rs. 92. Imperial new Rs. 350. Central Rs. 20/4. 20/6. Tata Power Ordinary Rs. 425. Tram Pref. Rs. 64. Punjab Cement Ordinary Rs. 11/12. New India Ince. 22/8. Jupitar Pref. 9/2. Vulcan Rs. 6/12. Tata Steel 1st Pref. 132/8, 2nd Pref. 74/12, 75. Port Canning Rs. 622/8. Tata Construction Rs. 50. Tata Oil in small lots Rs. 14. Telephone Rs. 57. B. B. Petrol Rs. 4/15.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 22.

Bombay Dyeing 760, 55, 61, 53, 52; 61; 64; 67.
Century 337, 32, 38, 31, 37; 41-14.
Colaba 117.
Crescent 102.
Fazul 727, 20, 16, 25, 32, 31.
Indore 373, 72; 75; 77.
Madhowji 25.
Nagpur 460; 62; 65; 66.
New Great 197; 98; 200; 198.
Pearl 386, 80, 84, 77, 83, 86, 87
Simplex 45, 46.
Swadeshi 201, 3, 5.
Burma 787, 85; 82; 88; 85; 90
Hydro 1160; 40; 47; 40; 35; 25.
Tram 136; 35; 33-2; 32; 41; 43
Deff. 191; 88; 93; 86, 85, 93, 94.
Ord. 56-8; 6; 56-2, 56-14; 57, 57-6; 57-8.
Bundi 18-6; 10.
Indian x.d. 275, 73, 70; 77; 78-2
Katni Ord. 206.
Alcock 256; 66; 70; 77; 80.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, May 22.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 330.
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 767-8.
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 767-8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100 20y x.d. 341-14.
Central India 100f x.d. 466-4.
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mills 117-8.
Crescent 100 102-8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 130.
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 10y 500.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-6-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 708 147-8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 85
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 631-4.
Finlay 100 10y 90.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 125.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1650.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 157-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1190.
Indore Malwa 100 13|21 377-8.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 5-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 66-4.
Kohinoor 10|5|100 181-4.
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 1495.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil.
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 25.
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1020.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1,080.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 75.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 198-12.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 387-8.
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 340
Premier 10 nil 3.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5,200.
Simplex 250 nil 46-4.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 405.
Swan Mills 25 nil 90
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4|1 xd. 2150.
Western India Spinning 1,000 6?

925.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100
Baroda 5500 0|8 78.
Central 250 20-6.
Eastern £5 xd 92.
Imperial 500 40f x.d. 1,425.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 250.
Union 5|11 3-11
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESH COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10|0|0 54f x.d. 18-10
Central India Mining 7-8.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 95.
Indian Cement 2|10 x.d. 278-2.
New India Assurance 51y 22-8.
Katni Cement 100 nil 210.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11-12.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 142/8
Shivrajpur 20 2|11 x.d. 18-12.
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 769.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2|4|8f 79.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2|4|8 89-8.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 185
Tapty Valley x.d. 642-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 135. xd.
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 131-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,002-572/8
Bombay Tramway Ord. x.d. 133-2.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1,043-12.
Tata Power 70,000 nil 422-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 141-4.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 270.
New Berar 500 70y 75
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 50-0 30y 472/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1875.
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10-2
New India Assurance 6y 22-10.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 1950.
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-12.

NEW YORK.

NARROW TRADING MARKET—RANGE 13 POINTS— FAVOURABLE WEATHER — TRADE BUYING—BUYERS AND SELLERS . FRIENDLY—FUTURES IRREGULAR 2 POINTS UP TO 7 POINTS DOWN—

New York, May 21.

There was more friendly feeling between buyers and sellers to-day on the New York Cotton Exchange as prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 13 points and finally closed at a small change, compared to previous close. The daily weather map was construed rather favourable although abnormally low temperatures were recorded in Central and East Cotton Belts. This sort of weather is bound to check the growth of plants and Mississippi river is still rising. Ther ewas absence of rain and the Garside Cotton Service in its report states rains during the past week were distinctly unfavourable except over drier areas of West Texas and Oklahoma, where rains were very beneficial. Warm dry weather is urgently needed over the most part of the cotton belt These rains are likely to encourage heavy Boll-weevil emergence and the market is awaiting the weekly Government weather report to be issued to-morrow.

The market opened quiet at a decline of 3 to 4 points on parity with Liverpool quotations and scattered selling caused further weakness till July reached 18.77 the lowest level during the first half an hour. This selling was followed by somewhat improved buying influenced by trades buying and prices improved 13 points at 2 p.m. from the lowest. This level proved to be the highest for the day as during the last hour there was some liquidation which caused a relapse of 5 points. Thus the market closed at a net rise 2 points for near deliveries and a decline of 7 points for the distant months. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 19.90.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was featureless and closed at a riss of 1 point to a decline of 3 points. Spot Cotton prices again closed unchanged at 19.03.

PRIVATE CABLES.

July Highest 18.90 (2.03 p.m.) lowest 18.77 (10-33 a.m.)
From New York:—"Important advance unlikely at present. Probably moderately lower before much higher."
Reuter:—"Market is nervous and irregular unsettling factors being favourable weather and trade buying".

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 21.

May	19.65+.01
July	18.85—
October	18.78+.02
December	18.85—.03
January	18.86—.07
Middling Spot	19.90—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 21.

July	18.86+.01
October	18.65—.03
Middling Spot	19.03

NEW YORK.

New York, May 21.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	19.60
July	18.80
October	18.68
New York, 11-45 a.m.	
May	19.62
July	18.81
October	18.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

Industrial & Prudential 6 0|10|8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 520.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 205.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 18.
Burma T Corporation 125 790.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8 18/
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 142-8.
Scindia Steam 9-11.
Tata Construction 40 50.
Tata Iron Defd. 194-6.
Tata Iron Ord. 57-8.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 99
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 88
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7-1/2 p.c. £106
Andhra Valley B. 8 100
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 13

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

OPENED QUIET—STEADY BUYING — NARROW FLUCTUATIONS—FUTURES 2 TO 1 POINT UP—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, May 21.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market re-opened to-day with a quiet tone absorbing some profit-taking. Prices opened 1 point higher to 1 point lower but steadily hardened and by noon call were quoted 3 to 1 point higher. In the afternoon the market was featureless and closed at a rise of 2 to 1 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points to 10.29. Spot Cotton sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire futures ruled quiet and July closed at 9.78 at a rise of 2 points while October closed at 9.70 at a decline of 1 point. Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 10 points. Sakel Spot closed unchanged at 17.88d per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Weather cool, Eastern belt heavy rains.

(2) Garside Report. Rain past week distinctly unfavourable except drier areas in West Texas and Oklahoma, where rains very beneficial. Warm dry weather urgently needed over most of the belt.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Market steady on unfavourable weather."

Messrs. Dreyfus and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends dated 21st. May, 1929.

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool.

"Market quiet at unchanged prices"

"Crop prospects have undergone no material change".

"Less favourable weather reports East of the Mississippi."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool.—

"No rains temperature low Eastern and Central Belt".

"Mississippi river very high causing uneasiness."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool Opening	May 21. Closing.
May	10.01	10.02+.02
June		9.96+.02
July	9.98	9.98+.02
August		9.97 +.02
September		9.96+.02
October	9.88	9.89—
November		9.86—.01
December		9.86—.01
January	9.86	9.87—
February		9.88—
March		9.91+.01
April		9.92+.01
May		9.93+.01
Middling Spot		10.29+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, May 21 Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton.	200

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 21.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.45
Scinde, Fine	6.70
Scinde, Superfine	6.95
Bengal, Good	6.20
Bengal, Fully Good	6.45
Bengal, Fine	6.70
Oomra, Good	7.00
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35
Oomra, Fine	7.55
Broach, Fully Good	8.40
Broach, Fine	8.65
Broach, Superfine	8.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 21.

May	17.03—.10
July	17.03—.10
October	17.20—.10
November	17.16—.10
January	a 17.45—.09
March	17.53—.11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.85—

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £8/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £17/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment to Hull & Continent Quoted May £18/18/9

LINSEED.

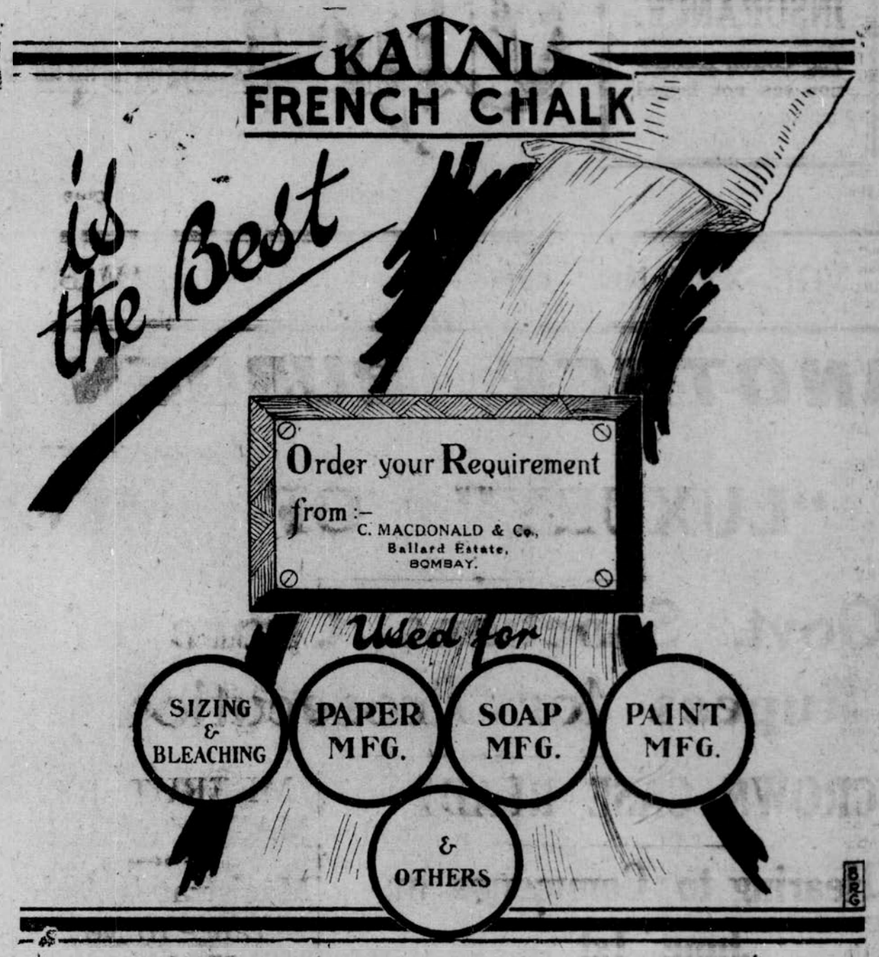
London, May 21

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £17/5/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers June/July £17/12/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton,—
Shipment hull buyers May/June £15/15/0
Linseed Bombay, ton,—
Shipment Hull buyers May/June

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers June/Aug. 28/7½
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers Sept/Dec. 28/10½



BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, May 22.

The American Cotton Markets being unchanged, the local market ruled quiet with a small turnover and prices fluctupted within a narrow range. Liverpool opening cables were quiet but steady and rates closed as under:—

Broach A.-M.	331	0	0
Broach J.-A.	339	0	0
New Broach A.M.	350	0	0
Oomra May	291	0	0
Oomra July	297	0	0
New Oomra D.-J.	313	0	0
Bengal May	235	8	0
Bengal July	242	0	0
New Bengal D.-J.	263	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

May	229.80—0.10
Aug.	223.50+0.20
Nov.	219.00—0.40

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, May 22.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach	1,300	27,600
F. G. M. G. Bengal	1,600	17,900
Fine M. G. Oomra	2,400	11,200

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, May 22.

Linseed May	10/11/3
Linseed Sept.	11/2/3
Wheat May	7/8/9
Wheat Sept.	7/8/9

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

	Ready	Ready leafy.	Average.
Bengal Superfine	245/50	.....	
Bengal Fine	240/42	.....	
Bengal F. G.	235	220	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	240/42	.....	
Sindh Punjab F.G.	233/35	220	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	280	
Nagpur Sarner Fine	305	280	
Yeotmal Fine	295	270	
Arvi Fine	290/95	275	
Amraoti Fine	285/90	265	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280/85	255/60	
Mulkapur Fine	270	245	
Khandesh Fine	255	235	
Muthia Fine	240	220/25	
Muthia F. G.	230	215	
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	300	265	
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	265	
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	290	265	
Indore-Ujjain Fine	285	265/75	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285/90	265	
Surat Fine	.....	.....	
Broach Fine	.....	.....	
Cambodia	390		
Jinja	470		
Busoga	480	.....	

OILS AND CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

Bombay, May 22.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 531 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

Bombay, May 22.

SILVER.

London Ready 25|2.
London Forward 25|2.
China Opening 2|5|6.
China Closing 2|5|6.
America Cent 54|1.
Ready 57|4.
Vaisakh Opening 57|4.
Jeth Opening 57 1-1|2-2.
Asad 57|1.
Teji Mandi:—
Jeth 0|11|0.
Asad 1|-.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China and India small buyers. Offerings small.

GOLD.

Ready 21|6|-.
Vaisakh 21|6|-.
Jeth 21|7|-.
N. City 21|9|0.
Naran Manor 21|8|6.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	3 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	220	355,034	299,613
Central India	1,013	359,171	286,721
Barsi &Nagar	502	237,146	297,898
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	82,187	112,808
Berar	2,169	734,749	698,313
Central Provinces	1,215	369,281	296,210
Total Oomra	5,119	2,137,568	1,991,563
Dholera	1,862	1,40,396	195,241
N.-W. Provinces	...	60,744	63,5?
Rajputatna	94	41,709	47,995
Sind-Punjab	368	122,368	135,977
Broach	664	184,856	254,234
Coompta & Dharwar	820	69,334	87,256
Westerns-Northerns	619	30,367	26,?
Cocoanada	...	3	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	25,843	23,398
Persian	...	1,646	4,622
American	...	4,408	62,326
Egyptian and African	49	63,970	55,561
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	10	-69
Total	9,595	2,883,227	2,948,430

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 16th May This year.	Last year.
Europe	904	711,699	652,860
Japan & China	9,109	1,275,042	906,377
Coast Ports	.....	16,483	20,461
Up-country by Rail	...	86,296	57,196
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	75,075	36,414
Total	10,073	2,164,595	1,583,308

WEEKLY BULLON REVIEW

—:o:—

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated 22nd inst.:—

Our Silver market shows a little nett change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. During the week the market remained quiet and easy with a sagging tendency fluctuating within narrow limits. The easiness in the prices witnessed during the week was due to continuous selling on Calcutta account and by local bear operators in sympathy with the declining tendency of the Shanghai Exchange. At the close prices recovered on short-covering and general buyng on improved Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 57-8 for the first settlement on the 15th instant and the lowest Rs. 57-0 on the 18th instant, the range for the week being Re. 0-8. T T Shanghai on London is 0 3|16 lower. The highest price was 2-5 9|16 on the 15th instant and the lowest 2-5 5|16 on the 18th instant.

The London price is 0 3|16 lower. The market was quiet with small business. India and China both bought and sold. America remained offering freely the whole week. The New York price is 53 3|4 cents, i.e., 0 5|8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 54 3|4 cents on the 14th instant and the lowest 53 5|8 cents on the 18th instant.

The prices for Gold are somewhat easy on poor up-country demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-5-6 for ready, Rs. 21-5-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-6-3 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £ 4-4-11-1|2.

The Silver Market has evinced an easier tone owing to absence of support in the local market and weak Foreign advices. We however do not favour sales at about this level but prefer purchases round Rs. 56-1|2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 22.

Cotton	9,595 bales.
Wheat	5,818 Cwts.
Linseed	11,856 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,297 Cwts.
Gingellyseeds	665 Cwts.
Poppyseeds	114 Cwts.
Groundnuts	6,544 Cwts.
Castorseeds	8,038 Cwts.
Rice	5,055 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1,240 Cwts.
Cottonseeds	7,047 Cwts.
Gram	2,027 Cwts.
Jowar	1,110 Cwts.
Maize	48 Cwts.
Barley	298 Cwts.
Bajree	676 Cwts.
Coal	5,597 Tons.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes—
Shipping/Shipped sellers 39/9
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers May/June 39/6
Wheat South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat sellers 42/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

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SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
25 May	Narkundax ..	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Moreax ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputanax ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpurax ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwax ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Moreax ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,648
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. he fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £84	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
24th May	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore a ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
16th ,,	Kidderporea	Straits China and Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
aBengal Maru ..	5396	17 May	5 June
Suwa Maru ..	10700	,, ,,	29 May.
Kifunezan Maru No. 2 ..	3205	25 May	31 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 ,,	29 ,,
aYuki Maru ..	3162	29 May	6 June
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	,, ,,	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	,, ,,	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	,, ,,	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 May.	17 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 June.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 ,,	3 July.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yoko Maru ..	20th ,,	30th ,,
Honolulu Maru	25th ,,	2nd June
Ganges Maru ..	10th June	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru..	24th ,,	7th July
Sumatra Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
24th May	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th ,,	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
5th June.	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars Please apply.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all foarecasts free of charge for whole life time.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.. .....

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

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PUMPING MACHINERY

EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.

CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

OBTAINABLE FROM

ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED

20 Candidates more for Training of Wireless Operators' Course; Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply with 1 anna stamp to the Principal

THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

LOAN.

FREE. FREE. FREE. "KEY TO WEALTH". Revised Edition and Particulars of Guaranteed Loan Scheme. write:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., BOMBAY 2.
L 32226.

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNER with Rs. 10,000 to join a going concern, holding many well paying and pushing agencies. Particulars from Box No. 2287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R1614

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—ROOMS, BLOCKS SHOPS at Forjett Terrace Forjett Street, Tardeo and a BUNGLOW at 165, Walkeshwar Road, both with electric lights and fan accommodation. Apply, K. T. ROWJEE 183, Hornby Road or The Manager at the building.
C R1616.

MATRIMONIAL

REQUIRED—A SUITABLE MATCH for a Madrasi widow, aged 20 years, healthy, beautiful and educated upto middle class. She can read and write in Hindi and Telegu. Apply HON SECRETARY WIDOW'S HOME, DARYAGANJ, DELHI.
M R1607

PROFESSIONS.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. t

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

HAVE you any difficulty regarding Business, Service, Education etc. Do not fail to consult me. My advice is free. Just drop me a card. Hariprasad Gupta, Post Box. 2032, Bombay.
T R1618.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SHAHABAD CEMENT CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN HYDERABAD STATE).

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1925, at the premises of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Hyderabad (Deccan). The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 22nd June, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd.
Shahabad, 11th April, 1929.
32255

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1). No. 118 of 1919. Re: Pranlal Maneklal.
(2). No. 180 of 1919. Re: Ratanlalji Onkerlalji, traded as Bhanderji Javerchand
(3). No. 212 of 1924. Re: Pragji Ladha—a firm.
(4). No. 1505 of 1924. Re: Ebrahim Abdulhussein Godhrawalla.
(5). No. 1086 of 1925. Re: Harold Stanley Kinchella.
(6). No. 1169 of 1925. Re: Samuel Herbert Young.
(7). No. 1496 of 1926. Re: Daji Gopal Shinde.
(8). No. 236 of 1927. Re: Anant Atmaram Nadkarni.
(9). No. 237 of 1927 Re: Nanalal Madhavlal Patel.
(10). No. 531 of 1927. Re: Mangaldas Gopalji Mehta.
(11). No. 634 of 1927. Re: Vithal Pandurang Chipkar.
(12). No. 804 of 1926. Re: Jane Kinchella.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a first dividend in Estate No. (8), a first and final dividend in Estates Nos. (1), (6), (7) and (12), a second dividend in Estate No. 5, a second and final dividend in Estates Nos. (3), (4), (9), (10) and (11) and a third dividend in Estate No. (2).

Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the undersigned will proceed to make dividends in the respective Estate as stated above, without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets in the above Estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1929.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

P. B MALABARI,
Official Assignee, Bombay.
32257

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RADHABAI, widow of Krishnaji Mahadeo Agashe, of Vile-Parle, by her lawfully constituted Attorney, Mr. Shivram Hari Bapat, has agreed to sell to my client Final Plot Number 8 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 1 of Vile-Parle, admeasuring 736 square yards or thereabouts, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, together with the existing wire fencing round the said plot.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said plot of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban, District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated 22nd May, 1929.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Vakil, High Court.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of BAHADARMAL GURMUKHRAI NEMANI, widower of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Broker, till lately resided at 2nd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Deceased.

THAKERSIDAS BAHADARMAL NEMANI, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Broker, residing at 2nd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

K. M. TALYARKHAN,

The 12th day of April, 1929.
Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
32256

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BALAJI SHAMSET STREET AND MIRZA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 112 of 1923 (Fatmabai, wife of Kaderbhoy Noorbhoy Malek and others vs. Ebrahimji Esmailji and others). Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY THURSDAY the 23rd inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All those two pieces of Fazandari land (now formed into one) with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Balaji Shamset Street, admeasuring (so stated in the title deeds) about 256 sq. yards, bearing C Ward No. 596, Street Nos. 71 etc., and bounded on the East by the house of Krishna Macoondji Goojar on the West by the house of Atmaram Fakirji, on the North by Balaji Shamset Street and on the South by a Sweepers' passage.

THIS DAY at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mirza Street, admeasuring (so stated in the title deeds) about 186 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 1933, C Ward No. 621, Street Nos. 35, 37, 39 and bounded on the East by the house of Pestonji Fakirji Choksey, on the West by the house of Maneckji Hajibhoy Choksey, on the North by Mirza Street and on the South by a Sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF "DAIMLER" MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms:—

One "Daimler" touring motor car, 4 cylinder, 2 seater, 20 h.-p., with new battery and 2 extra wheels recently overhauled and in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
A New Light on the Old Triangle
MAN, WOMAN AND WIFE
WITH
NORMAN KERRY
PAULINE STARKE
MARION NIXON
Overborne by circumstance he Sank to the Level of Beasts.... Love Alone Could Save Him From a Fearful Fate.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
THE
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD
WITH
GEORGE O'BRIEN
FLORENCE GILBERT
ANDERS RANDOLF
BREATHLESS HEROISM—
HEART-RENDING SUFFERING
MIRACULOUS ESCAPES—
DARING ADVENTURE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 M. P.

9 Parts.
Special Matinee on Friday 24th at 4 p.m. (Empire Day.)

YOUR FUTURE?

Accurate answers for 6 questions Re. 1. Detailed annual reading Rs. 2. Extensive whole life Rs. 5. Send time and date of birth or writing letter. Mr. Gyanchand B.A., State Engineer Garhwal, writes "your reading of my horoscope for the last year was most correct". Mr. M. P. Shukle, Bombay:—"Have found great satisfaction in my life reading prepared by you". V. K. IYER, B.A., Director, Orient Astrological Bureau, Valavanur. (S. A. Dt.)
(Advt.)
R 1619

WATCH THE DATE FOR
SHREE JAGDISH FILM COMPANY'S
New Stupendous, Historical Picture
SAMRAT-SHALIVAHAN
Produced with an entirely new and efficient Batch of Artists and Technition.

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

MERCOLIZED WAX
(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.
DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL--COSMOPOLITAN SERIAL
FOUR INSTALMENTS 36 PARTS WILL BE SHOWN IN FOUR WEEKS
Krishna Film Co.'s Super Jewel DeLuxe Production

HATIM TAI

A well-known International Subject Supported by Indian and European artists experienced and educated.

Scenes taken at Agra, Jaipur, Simla Singapore and other Historical places.
First Indian International Serial.

Commencing Next Saturday, 25th May at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

Don't Miss the Opportunity.

Apply for Booking :— CINE-SOCIETY Standard Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Congress Working Committee Meeting. Mahatma Gandhi's residence. Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. 11-30 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 24.

All-India Congress Committee Meeting. Jinnah Hall. 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 25.

The Indian States' People's Conference, Opera House, 2 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURANCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

KOTHARE—Miss Vijaya, daughter of Dr. A. P. Kothare, died at her residence at Thakurdwar, yesterday morning.

"THE WAY TO SWARAJ."

A public meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Lokhamanya Tilak Sangha Maidan, at 9-30 p.m. when Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Babu Rajendra Prasad will speak on "Swaraj and how to achieve it."

ALL ABOUT INDIAN AVIATOR.

Any information regarding Mr. P. M. Kabali, the Indian Aviator (and all communications for him should be addressed to) will be supplied by

Jamnadas Meghji, Alice Building, Hornby Road, P. B. No. 928, Bombay and while in Karachi, C/o Messrs. Hoosenbhoy Karimji & Sons, 721, Napier Road, Karachi.

VYASAKHA JAYANTI CELEBRATION.

Sri Jinawansa Swami Maha Thero, Secretary of the Mahasgharaja Sabha and United Buddhist Service of the world will hold a series of meetings in connection with the Vyasakha Jayanti Celebration, at No. 10, Girgaum Terrace, on every Saturday from 7 to 9 p.m. (S. T.). He is also prepared to give the noble Ordination to persons who wish to lead a religious life.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st May and is due to arrive here in the morning of 25th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Penang Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 17th instant and is due to arrive here on 17th June.

BUDDHA'S JAYANTI.

A public meeting will be held to consecrate the memory of Buddha's 2553rd Thrice-sacred anniversary to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge, Bombay. Sadhu Vasyani (Karachi) will preside.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A. G. I. P. Rly. season ticket standing in the name of Kashinath Gunap has been found. Owner can obtain same from the Travancore Association, Kanji Bhuwan, Government Gate Road, Parel, between the hours of 6 and 8 a.m. or 6 and 9 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Dr. N. S. Hardikar will deliver a public lecture on "Comparison of Movements similar to that of the Hindustan Seva Dal" to-day (Thursday), at the Brotherhood Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting is open to the public.

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure
"Kusthuk ladh Vautabhaskara"
Cure guaranteed.
For details apply in English to—
T. V. RAGHAVACHARYALU,
Zamindar, Sreeraghava Ayurvedasramam Kadali Razole (GodaveriDt.) Indi

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

—:o:—

TO MEET TO-DAY

The meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at 11-30 a.m. to-day at Mr. Revashankar Jogjiwan's house, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

A PATHAN DUPED

—:o:—

ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

Judgment was delivered on Thursday last in the Girgaum Police Court by Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate 4th Court, in a case in which one Peersha had prosecuted Ismail Abdul and M. Joseph a clerk in the Public Works Department, for alleged cheating in respect of Rs. 263.

The facts of the case as alleged were: Accused No. 1 asked the complainant to pay him Rs. 263 on the representation that he would secure a job of revetting work for him and 19 others in the month of January last. Complainant believing the statement of the accused handed over to him the said sum. The first accused on being asked as to what he did with the money replied that it was given to a "Sab" meaning accused No. 2. Accused No. 1 went on putting off till a week and subsequently absconded. Feeling suspicious about his conduct complainant lodged a complaint with the police in consequence of which accused No. 1 was arrested on 15th March last. In his statement accused No. 1 involved accused No. 2 and the latter also came to be arrested on 18th March.

Accused No. 2 was not identified by any of the witnesses but the compainant. The Magistrate acquitted him, giving him the benefit of doubt. Accused No. 1 was convicted on the evidence before the Court and sentenced in view of the fact of 5 previous convictions, to a term of 10 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 in default 3 months more.

Mr. Raj, Advocate was for accused No. 1 and Mr. A. R. Gadkari defended accused No. 2. Mr. Manker appeared for the prosecution.

THREE EUROPEANS HAULED UP

—:o:—

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF REVOLVERS WITHOUT LICENSE

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. E. J. Vaz, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court three Europeans (1) Frank Narvez (2) Bernard Gillen and (3) William Evans were put up and remand into police custody was applied for.

The facts as alleged are that on the 21st inst. at about 7-15 p.m. in consequence of certain information received Inspector Dare arrested accused No. 1 at Reay Road when two pistols were found on his person. He had no license for the same. He is a chief on S.S. "West Hanoker." Subsequently the cabin occupied by accused Nos. 1 and 2 was searched by the police and a revolver was found and so accused No. 2 was arrested and on his statement that the revolver was kept there by accused No. 3 who is also on board the same ship accused No. 3 was arrested.

Mr. Sargon who appeared on behalf of accused Nos. 1 and 2 applied for bail. The accused were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 500 each and one surety in like amount in default to be remanded into police custody till the 1st of June.

BEGGARS' CAMP AT ROWLI HILL.

As in the previous years, the Anniversary day of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was celebrated on Friday, the 17th instant, at the Beggars' Camp by his sons, Messrs. V. N. and P. N. Chandavarkar and a sumptuous feast was given to the inmates of the Camp.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN YOUTH CONFERENCE.

A group photo of the volunteers who worked during the Conference will be taken to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar when all volunteers are requested to come.

"DR. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY"

—:o:—

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK

Satischandra Roy with his advocates Messrs. C. N. Kanugo and M. M. Desai presented a complaint before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur against Chandulal Dalichand, Chemists and Druggists of having infringed their trade mark under Sections 483 and 486 I.P.C. and Sections 6 and 7 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act with the intention of practising deception on the public by means of close resemblance.

The facts briefly alleged in the complaint are that the complaint is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of a very well known preparation known as "Dr. W. C. Roy's Specific for Insanity," paration known as "Roy's Pills". The accused is a Chemist and Druggist having his shop at Princess Street Bombay.

For some time past the complainant found that a spurious inferior preparation was sold in the markets of Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad and owing to a very close imitation in the getup of the packets unwary purchasers desirious of purchasing the genuine preparation were likely to be deceived. The complainant with some difficulty traced the accused as the person selling the pills which were a close imitation of his preparation. On his application the Court ordered summons to be issued against the accused and a search warrant for the seizure of his goods and an immediate summons to produce his books of account which were produced and returned after being intialled by the Court.

FEBRUARY RIOTS ECHO

—:o:—

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla delivered judgment in the case in which thirteen persons (1) Shivraj Khilji (2) Baboo Pragji, (3) Kisonanond Pundoo, (4) Gajordhar Bapusingh (5) Laloo Swaroop (6) Midhar Dhondu, (7) Budhai Jageshar (8) Rajaram Gopal, (9) Narayan Hirji (10) Ghaziram Shamlal, (11) Ramdhan Mahadeo (12) Mackande Shrinath, (13) Chandarmal Hiralal—Pardeshis and Marwaris—were charged with rioting house-breaking and being in possession of stolen property.

Mr. H. B. Spencer appeared for the prosecution.

The facts briefly stated are that on 9th February last during the riots Mahomadbhai Mahomad's stationery shop situate at Sheikh Memon Street was broken open and property consisting of shares books of account and stationery of the value of more than Rs. 18,000 was looted. The complainant on coming to know of it with the help of military went to the shop and found the same broken and looted. The police arrested some of the accused in the locality with some property on their person: immediately after the riot and the loot. Others were arrested subsequently. In all very little property was recovered by the police from the accused.

In delivering judgment the Court said that it was difficult to say who broke open the shop and who stole the goods and the property found in the room where accused was found, could not be proved that the room belonged to him and therefore acquitted him. Accused Nos. 1 and 3 were found guilty of being in possession of property suspected to be stolen. Taking into consideration that accused No. 1 was in custody for over three months he was bound over in a sum of Rs. 30 to be of good behaviour for six months and taking into account the trivial amount of property found with accused No. 3 he was fined Rs. 25 in default six weeks' imprisonment. As regards the books found with accused No. 13 the Court held that they were not properly identified by the complainant and therefore gave him the benefit of doubt and acquitted him.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

—:o:—

There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday the 22nd May 1929. £ 1,000,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 29th May 1929 on the usual conditions.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Ockenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Friday, the 24th instant.

RECEPTION TO MR. CHINTAMANI

—:o:—

CHANGE IN PROGRAMME

The Secretary of Indian States People's Conference, writes:—

Sjt. Chintamani wires to us that he would arrive here tomorrow (Friday) morning by the Jubbulpore Mail at 9-45 a.m. The arrangements for reception have therefore been changed and receptions at Ghatkopar and Matunga has been cancelled.

All people interested in this movement are therefore requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus Station exactly at 9-30 a.m. to honour the President-elect of the Indian States People's Conference.

"CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER

—:o:—

A JAPANESE APPRECIATION

K. R. S. writes in the "Japan Times":—

The Indian National Congress where gather every year the best brains of India to discuss the ways and means of making their Motherland free and full-fledged member of the comity of nations, is by leaps and bounds becoming what might rightly be termed the Indian National Parliament. Its sittings are held every year during the Christmas vacations, the entire week being one of festivities as well as serious thinking.

The people of India attach unusual importance to this national institution and it is no wonder to find that the prominent journals in that

HONOUR TO BARDOLI SARDAR

—:o:—

PATIDAR WOMEN'S ADDRESS

The Patidar Stree Mandal will present an address to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6 p. m. (S. T.).

picturesque land vie with each other in publishing special numbers at the moment when the destinies of their country are being deliberated by politicians who in a free country would have occupied the highest positions obtainable.

One such special publication "The Bombay Chronicle Congress Number" which is now lying before us is a well got up, brilliantly illustrated and nicely edited mine of information about some of the burning topics in India to-day. Apart from the portraits of celebrities, the illustrations in this Number as the editor assures us, "claim the attention of all those who watch with faith the nation-wide efforts for reconstruction in art".

The cover which is reproduced in three colours is an exquisite piece of art by pen of Mr. J. M. Ahivasi, a rising painter of the Indian school. The price of this sumptuous publication is only eight annas, which is equal to about forty sen in Japanese currency, and we recommend it to all those who are interested in India and its welfare.

LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

New York Futures 23 Down

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, May 22.

Favourable weather reports and good crop condition was responsible for a decline of 23 points to-day. There was rather increased selling and long liquidation which continued throughout the session. The failure of the market to cross over 19 cents for July was disappointment to Bulls which were liquidating their purchases.

Price fluctuation in July Auction were as under:—

	18.86 +01
	18.78—07
10-55 a.m.	18.80—05
	18.75—10.
	18.71—14
	18.66—19

18.62—23 Closed.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened quiet at a decline of 1 point. There was only small business and scattered buying hardened prices by 2 points from the opening level and one point was lost in subsequent trading and at noon prices were quoted unchanged. In the afternoon the market again ruled quiet and prices declined on less unfavourable weekly Government report and easier New York advices. The market closed at a net decline of 3 points with middling American Spot Prices closed one point down 10.28 and Egyptian Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 17.85.

The total import of all kinds of cotton amounted to 14,100 bales.

Thursday the Liverpool Cotton market is due to open at a decline of 9 to 10 points.

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

On Thursday the local is due to open at Rs. 336 for July/August Broach Contract.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Weather cool Slight rain North Carolina. Daily weather forecast western belt partly cloudy. All balance entire belt generally fair.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Unfavourable but better rain expected.

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 22.

Previous Closing Rate	18.85
To-day's Opening Rate	18.88, 18.86
Difference	plus .03, plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	18.62
Difference	—.23

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool May 22.

Previous Closing Rate	9.98
To-day's Opening Rate	9.98
Difference	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	9.95
Difference	—.03

CALL FOR UNITED ACTION

—:o:—

PALGHAR PEASANTS' CONFERENCE

As already announced a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the Palghar Taluka Shetkari Parishad was held at Palghar in Mr. Chhotalal Shroff's bunglow on 20th April 1929, at 2 p.m. The Office-bearers of the Reception Committee were elected and Sjt. Laxman Balwant Bhopatkar, of Poona was unanimously elected, for the presidentship of the Conference. The conference will be held at Palgher in the spacious compound of Mr. Dasharathsing Hirasing's bunglow on the 2nd June. Delegates attending the Conference will not have to pay any fees. But a member of the Reception Committee will have to pay one rupee in the minimum as fees. The main problem before the Conference is very important. The problem of life and death is before every agriculturist and that problem is to be discussed in the Conference. It is, therefore, the solemn duty of the agriculturists in the Taluka to throng themselves in the Conference and make it a grand success. "United we stand" be borne in mind by every one, and if all of us adjust our minor differences and unitedly face the danger, that has already confronted us, than there is some hope to get through. This is the proper time. If we take advantage of this opportunity and try unitedly and incessantly we will, it is certain, come out victorious and successful.

OFF TO INTERNATIONAL JUMBOREE

INDIAN SCOUTS EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND

The Ballard Pier presented an animated scene on Wednesday when a contingent of 86 Boys Scouts from Bombay and other cities and districts in the Presidency sailed by the S.S. "City of Lahore" under the leadership of Mr. Venkateswaran the Provincial Scout Secretary, to take part in the International Scout Jamboree at Arrow Park Birkenhead on July 31. Over 3,000 scouts from all parts of the world will take part in the Jamboree which will continue upto August 13. A large number of spectators, friends and relatives of the scouts accorded them a hearty and enthusiastic send-off on the Pier and as the boat left the harbour the scouts waved their hats in "adieu."

FIRST NATIONAL STOCK-TAKING

—:o:—

WORK OF HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

The General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal has prepared a report of the work of the Dal for the first four months of 1929 for submission to the meeting of the All-India Volunteer Board of the Dal.

The following are the salient points of the report:—

FLAG SALUTATION.

The Dal's monthly Flag Salutation function which it was decided upon by the Calcutta Conference should take place at 8 a.m. on the last Sunday of every month was observed at 50 places in the first month, i.e., January, and though regular reports could not be had the number has reached 105 in April. More than a dozen of the Congress Provinces have been taking interest in the function.

Foreign Congress Committees and affiliated bodies of the Indian National Congress have also been sent National Flags by the Dal and these have been requested to carry out the function regularly.

TRAINING.

Training in physical culture by Dal organisers and instructors has been going on at more than ten places in Karnatak. The work of training in some of the places has been going on for the last 9 months and more. In Mysore State Tirth Halli and Shimoga have given facilities for Dal's work and the training camp that is running at present is also situated in Tumkur in Mysore State. Coorg had invited the Dal to train volunteers of the Landholders' Association. The Dharwar Municipality gave a donation of Rs. 200 to the Dal for establishing a branch. Dharwar, Bijapur, Hangal, Guttal, Agadi, Hubli, Bagalkot are some of the places which have had the benefit of the Dal's training besides the above. The Bangalore Seva Dal has a solid strength of over 200 trained men. While on the whole more than 1,000 volunteers have received training during the period.

Behar, Bombay Suburbs, Maharastra and C. P. Hindi have sent their candidates who are receiving training for beginning work in their respective provinces after their return.

The Punjab Congress Reception Committee has invited the Dal to train its volunteers. One instructor is sent to Lahore for doing recruiting work at present.

Some classes were conducted under the Maharastra Seva Dal at Satara and one instructor was sent thence to Raver to train volunteers of the East Khandesh Conference.

REQUESTS FOR TRAINERS.

Allahabad, Dera Ismail Khan, Delhi, Musalipatam, Jamner, Sangor, Tiruchengodu, Guntur, Bezwada, Madras, Cochin, Trivendrum, Tatpadi and other places had asked for Dal's instructors. But owing to want of whole-time workers their demands could not be satisfied.

PROVINCIAL BOARDS.

There are active Provincial Boards in the following 10 out of the 21 Congress Provinces: (1) Andhra, (2) Behar, (3) Bengal, (4) Bombay, (5) C. P. Hindi, (6) Karnatak, (7) Maharastra, (8) Punjab, (9) U. P. and (10) Tamil Nadu.

DAL BRANCHES.

Besides these there a number of Dal branches in different towns in various provinces Approximately there are more than 20 of these.

CONFERENCES AND THE DAL.

The following are some of the Conferences which passed resolutions about the Dal, its work or establishment of branches thereof: (1) Seventh Maharastra Provincial Political Conference, Bandra, (2) Satara District Political Conference, Chaphal, (3) and (4) Political and Youth Conferences of the Monghyr District, Behar, (5) Coorg Landholders' Annual Conference.

TOURS AND LECTURES.

The General Secretary, Dr. Hardiker, visited more than 25 places in Karnatak and about half a dozen in Kerala on different occasions of importance thereat and delivered lectures at almost all of them during the first four months of the year.

DAL MEMBERSHIP.

So far as the head office has reports, U. P. has about 125 members, Karnatak an equal number, C. P. Hindi 100, Tamil Nadu about the same figure and other provinces together about 100. Reports are yet due from Behar, the Punjab, Maharastra, U. P. and Karnatak, some parts of the last two—where substantial enrolment work has been done.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

The General Secretary hopes that the All-India Board will devise means for the further spread of work in different provinces and also expects individual members of the Board to help him in their own areas by promoting the Dal's propaganda and work therein.

PEACEFUL "ID" IN SIND

HYDERABAD (Sindh) May 21.

Bakr-Id passed off peacefully all over Sindh.—A. P.

DEOLALI WELLS AND MALARIA

—:o:—

PROPERTY HOLDERS' GRIEVANCES

A meeting of the Bungalow Owners and landlords was held under the presidentship of Mr. P. C. Mistry, on the 19th instant, by the special recommendation of the authorities of the Deolali Cantonment, in order to put forth the grievances of the Bungalow Owners, regarding the covering up of the wells which are said by the above authorities to contain malaria germs or malaria mosquitoes.

Mr. R. K. R. Cama, of Messrs Cama and Co., was asked by the President to address the meeting and to deal upon the subject in hand. He spoke at length on the subject of which the most cogent point was that the lands of the Bungalow Owners of Nasik Road, Dhondi Road and Bhagu Road did not belong to the Cantonment, but to the Collector of Nasik, as the Bungalow Owners paid the due assessment of the lands to the Collector and hence the Cantonment Authorities had no right whatsoever on those Civil lands. He also very emphatically observed that the wells did not contain Malaria germs or Malaria mosquitoes and that the Cantonment Authorities who maintained the converse, were not in a position to prove the validity of their own statement, which clearly showed that the assertion had no grounds. The reply to the Cantonment Authorities was then read by Mr. Cama and put to vote where it was passed unanimously.

At this juncture, a second resolution was put before the meeting by Mr. Cama to the effect that the Bungalow Owners of Nasik Road, Dhondi Road and Bhagur Road should make themselves free from the Cantonment and set up their own Municipality as they did not obtain any kind of comfort from them after paying something like Rs. 30,000, as tax.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. N. Watcha. Mr. Jhaveri and Doctor Desai also spoke on the subject.

HOUSE BREAKERS JAILED

The case in which Gulam Mahomed Jiva, Abdul Noor Mahomed and Mahomed Yomin Mahomed Yasin were charged with house-breaking and robbery in respect of property valued at Rs. 1,800 belonging to Chimanlal Panaji, a merchant and aiding and abetting one another again came up for hearing at the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate Second Court. Mr. J. D'Cunha Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. On the evidence the accused were convicted and accused No. 1 was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Nos. 2 and 3 fifteen and eighteen months respectively.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1929.

Problem of Indian States

—:o:—

The holding of the Second sessions of the Indian States' People's Conference in Bombay at the same time as the All-India Congress Committee is in sessions here may be dismissed by most people as a fortuitous accident; but those who seek to penetrate a little below the mere surface of contemporary events cannot but notice in these combinations the ripening germs of significant future developments. For a long while after its own institution the National Congress of the Indian people had kept the people and problems of the Indian States rigorously outside the pale of its activities. The leaders of the Congress movement of an earlier generation had failed to perceive the essential integrity of the country, and therefore the indissoluble unity at bottom of the problems of the people of India irrespective of the accident of jurisdiction. Of late, however, this unity and integrity is becoming more clearly perceived and more fully recognised: so that the coincidence of the Congress Committee session with that of the States' People's Conference may reasonably be expected to lead to absolutely inevitable and indispensable combination for concerted action in every part of this country.

The importance for the moment of the States' People's Conference is much greater. The Butler Report on the constitutional aspect of the relations between the Central Government of India and the Indian States has thrown in our midst a bombshell which demands united efforts of all those desirous of constitutional progress in the country to dispose of and render innocuous. The Butler Committee has, in daring contravention of history and jurisprudence opined and recommended that the conduct of the relations between the Government of India and the Indian States should be left in the hands of the Viceroy as the direct representative of the King-Emperor and as contra-distinguished from the Governor-General of India the constitutional head of a constitutional government in British India. It is said prominent Princes have actually asked for and are delighted at having secured this consummation. We wonder if the Princes who are said to have asked for such an orientation have quite fully understood the lessons of their own history in the last hundred years, or grasped the implication of the new departure for themselves even. We wonder if the Butler Committee itself had fully realised the significance of such events as the conferment of the title of the Empress of India on Queen Victoria in 1876 by an act of Parliament, and more particularly the debate on that proposal in the British Parliament. The suzerainty of the Indian Princes, if held to be vested personally in the British sovereign as successor of the Mughal Empire or Mahratta overlordship and as apart from the British constitution would raise issues in Britain herself, which cannot but end in a disaster for the Princes of India whether or not they spell similar mishaps for Britain and the British people. On the other hand, if this suzerainty, now sought to be distinguished and set apart from the constitutional headship of the Indian Government is worked in accordance with the British constitution that is by the King-Emperor through his constitutional advisers, the Princes will have even in that case little to expect for their benefit considering the recent developments in British politics. A Labour Secretary of State will be fundamentally incapable of understanding those relics of the past in India—the absolutist petty sovereign (sic) of Indian States; and hence will ensue those disagreements and divergences which cannot but embitter relations whatever the Princes or some of them may think in their present simulated distrust of Indian politicians. For the people of the Indian States, similarly the change now proposed in the constiutional relationship is of significance if only because of the wedge the proposal seeks to drive between them and their brethren in the British territories, three times as numerous. The Conference which will be soon be in sessions, therefore must devote its most earnest consideration to this problem deliberately created for the moment and for the embarrassment of Indian politics; and must pronounce its opinion on that issue in no ambiguous terms as a protest and a warning to those who would pervert the natural course of Indian development for their own selfish ends.

More important for the Indian States' People's Conference than this issue of constitutional law and political science, would be the question of the fundamental rights of citizenship to be secured for the people of the States no matter under what jurisdiction they live, or through what channels the relations of their government with the Paramount Power are conducted. In few States are the people secured those primary rights of civilised citizenship without which there can be neither contentment nor progress. Responsible Government through representative institutions in addition to the fundamental freedom of speech, thought and worship is seldom conceived as the primary right of the people in any Indian State; and therefore is nowhere duly secured to them. The Conference now assembling must, therefore make a demand for this in no ambiguous terms. The size of the States concerned may, indeed, make, in many cases, the effective exercise of such rights all but impossible; and for that the leaders and promoters of the institution will have to devise alternative or structural changes in the grouping of the States which would make them or the smaller among them into units comparable to other units of a common nation, which has hitherto been only too sadly neglected. It is an admitted fact of Indian politics to-day that the configuration of the country, developed so far out of purely administrative considerations, has utterly ignored those basic liens and fundamental unities without which we cannot expect effective self-realisation by vast masses. The States are more offenders in this regard than, perhaps the British provinces largely because the size of many of them is too small to make each of them a suitable unit for the due enjoyment by the people wihin it of the fundamental rights of citizenship we spoke of above. But the British Provinces are also incongruous as well as unwieldy units; and no scheme for the political regeneration of India could be a success, which would not tackle this problem of problems for our very existence as a nation. The claims of local autonomy conflict most glaringly with the demands of nationalism; and means must be found for reconciling these in the States as well as in British India, without needless harm to either. For economic as well as political reasons this question must be taken up by the Conference now assembling, even though the economic aspect of the Indian States and relations therewith has been ignored or avoided by the Butler Committee. Suggestions in this connection like that put forward by Prof. K. T. Shah in his recent work on "*Federal Finance in India*"—a most important contribution at this conjuncture—are well worth serious consideration by the statesmen in this Conference assembled and we have no doubt they would succeed in evolving alternatives which would prove to be satisfactory to all the interests so intimately concerned and involved in this problem of the Indian States' People in relation with the rest of India.

Khar Youth Conference

—:o:—

The Bombay Suburban Youth Conference, held at Khar early this week, was just like most other similar conferences, a "successful function". It was fairly well attended and it certainly did not lack for imposing resolutions or eloquent speeches. If the emphasis was more on speeches than on work, not many elders could twit them without inviting the retort, "Doctor heal thyself." Yet we wish that our suburban youths had beaten or at least attempted to beat the elders in action. It is possible to make our district conferences more business-like, reviewing and discussing the work done in the past and discussing the detailed methods of more efficient work in carrying out a programme settled by provincial and national conferences. The Khar Conference did well to "declare war on communalism in every shape and form and direct the youths to resort to most effective methods to combat it." The value of the resolution would have been enhanced if some of the methods tried by the youths and found most effective had been specifically stated in the resolution. Another very good resolution called upon the youths of the suburbs "to take up the vow of using Khaddar and of encouraging Swadeshi by personal example and propaganda." We wish we could know how many had already taken this noble vow. The President's earnest plea for Khaddar and his suggestion of Youths' Boycott Clubs are worth being seriously considered by the executive of the Conference.

Neat Retort

—:o:—

The "Pioneer" in a recent exordium on the invasion of "Red" letters asked "Simla to explain and Anand-Bhavan to condemn" this singular phenomenon. Simla has not yet "explained", to oblige our Allahabad contemporary, but from Anand-Bhavan has come a prompt and neat retort. Needless to say Pundit Motilal Nehru condemns the folly of the perpetrators of these "Red" letters, but his remarks about the inexplicable lassitude of the authorities in tracing their authors are thought-provoking. The Pundit observes: "What is quite clear is that these men have little to fear from the police and that the latter are either thoroughly incompetent or not over-anxious to capture them." The Government can be assured that all sensible persons in the country are anxious that these men should be traced and brought to book. Simla has, indeed, a lot "to explain" in regard to the curious paralysis that has overtaken its police organisations all over the country in tracing the authors of these "Red" letters.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

—:o:—

NOW THAT SPRING HAS COME

J. B. Priestley, the eminent essayist, critic and novelist, in the course of a 'Seasonable Soliloquy on the Turn of the Year' writes in an English paper:—

"Now all young people fall in love harder than ever, wait just round corners, whistle up at windows, begin tidying themselves up very early in the evening, walk slowly down narrow lanes, kiss and quarrel and kiss again, and look at furniture shops and plans of bungalows.

Now Maud is no longer on speaking terms with Mabel because Mabel repeated to Harry something that Grace, who had got it from Bert, had told her, Mabel, about her, Maud, for the season is working its will and love brings its own complications."

POLITICAL TIT-BITS.

These are very hard times, indeed, for honest Indian statesmen like me and Don Juan de San-Jan-Ho, (my bosom-friend,) who are 100 per cent aspirants for full-citizenship-in-the-British-Empire-in-five-hundred-years-only. We who try honestly and faithfully to reproduce our Masters' Voices and look up for guidance to British Cabinet-Ministers, are in a terrible quandary. There is war in the Heavens and we mortals are hopelessly confused with the hurling of wordy thunderbolts. Not only does Mr. Churchill say nasty things about Sir John Simon, the Saviour of India, and Mr. Lloyd George about Mr. Churchill, and about the Government's "thoroughly discreditable performance" but my political friend, philosopher and guide, "The Times of India" must needs tamper with my profound respect for the Home Secretary by calling him, Mr. Baldwin's "prize comedian", and for the Premier who won the war, by recalling a story of him "during the Church Schools controversy". The Welsh chairman said: "In my opinion the Bishop of Llandaff"—not, of course, Watson—"is the biggest liar in creation; but"—turning to Mr. George—"I thank God that we have his equal here to-night".

This made me so miserable that I tried to commit suicide by choking my windpipe with the hardest of hard substances—a Bombay Irani's ice-cream. But even that melted down my throat! Like Clive, I am destined to live and do something for the Empire, it seems!

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE: OUR FUTURE CABINET-MINISTERS.

The license permitted to University under-graduates in England is illustrated by the recent experiences that befell a Gretna Green couple.

"Mr. and Mrs. Hector Mappin, the Gretna Green bride and bridegroom, were the victims of a boisterous rag by under-graduates at Cambridge.

His captors carried him bodily into one of the pursuing cars and sat on him, Mr. Mappin being hidden under thirteen or fourteen struggling men.

Mrs. Mappin was then in tears...

With men standing on the footboard and hanging on to the luggage-carrier, the car containing Mr. Mappin was driven off at a high speed to Grantchester Mill, where the intention was to duck him in the river. The arrival of Mrs. Mappin with other undergraduates, however prevented this being done.

The young bride, with tears streaming down her cheeks, rushed into the fray, slapping faces right and left.

Mr. Mappin caught the ring-leader a hefty blow on the jaw and the assistance of the rescuing undergraduates helped to "persuade" the

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIAN STATES AND PARAMOUNT POWER.

—:o:—

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S NARROW AND UNJUSTIFIED CONCLUSIONS

(By DEWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO).

The full text of the Report of the Indian States Committee presided over by Sir Harcourt Butler has been made available to the public only a few days ago. There has been the usual bungling about the simultaneous publication of the Report, and while the Associated Press has made an ample summary of it, the Report itself was supplied to the Princes in advance but it was not available to the public till nearly two weeks after the Press summary had appeared.

MIXED RECEPTION.

The Report has met with a mixed reception both in India and in England. Long before its publication some of the Princes gave expression to their sense of disappointment at the probable results of the inquiry, and a perusal of the Report makes it quite clear that their anticipations were fully justified. The significant silence of the Indian Princes and their Dewans who were very vocal hitherto in condemnation of the British Indian politician is noteworthy and one may therefore safely conclude that their feeling is that they have lost all along the line. The inquiry was held 'in camera' and the Committee denied itself by a too narrow and unjustified interpretation of the terms of reference the opportunity of hearing the views of the people of the Indian States on the important questions raised before the Committee. The Indian Press and the Indian public men never expected any fruitful results from this inquiry. The Report has also been denounced by eminent public men and the leading organs of public opinion in India as a deliberate attempt to drive a wedge between British India and Indian India and to make the question of evolving a new Constitution for India even more difficult than it is. The only class of people who are pleased with the Report are the British Official and Commercial classes in India, the Anglo-Indian Press and the British Press in England and retired Anglo-Indian Pundits like Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

PRINCES' CONTENTIONS.

In regard to the affairs of Indian States the theory of Paramountcy of the Crown, combined with usage and political practice, had conferred on the Government of India an enormous power limited by its own discretion. In the words of Sir Sydney Low "the Paramount power was itself the judge of what it could do or could not do: it decided what it liked and its decisions were regarded as statements of the law which would over-ride or cancel contractual obligations." Since the introduction of Reforms the Princes began to examine their own position and to resent these wide powers of intervention possessed by the Paramount Power and exercised through their agents, the Political Officers. They urged that their states are sovereign units except in so far as they have accepted derogations from their sovereignty by treaty engagements or understandings with the representatives of the Crown.

The main request of the Princes was, therefore, that the present powers of intervention established by treaty and political practice should be more clearly defined and that their political relations with the Paramount Power should be strictly

(Continued on page 9)

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Lancashire and India.

Mr. Philip Snowden has once again enunciated the now familiar proposition that if only the purchasing power of the Indians were raised by a penny, they would take 60 millions worth of Lancashire goods, leaving no spindle or loom idle. It must follow conversely that every drop in the purchasing power of the Indian must mean in the long run a serious blow to Britain's commerce. But the British had not the foresight to realise this when by raising the exchange to eighteen pence they reduced the Indian producers' purchasing power by about 13 per cent or about 3 pence weekly. They thought only of the immediate encouragement to the British manufacturers whose products were made cheaper in India by the higher ratio. Even now they think, like Mr. Snowden himself, far more in terms of Lancashire than of the Indian peasant. It is still possible that India's prosperity may help British commerce in general but Lancashire must betake herself to fresh fields and pasture. Her textiles are no longer wanted in India.

Puzzling.

If the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee's proposal in favour of acceptance of office is puzzling, the statements made by various Madras leaders in support of the proposal are even more puzzling. Many of these statements contradict each other, where each is not in itself self-contradictory. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty says that the Congress has demolished Dyarchy, that it is no longer necessary to beat a dead horse and that therefore Congressmen may straightway accept Ministership without any fuss or opposition. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, on the contrary, thinks that the Congress Council policy has so far failed in Madras and therefore some of the Madras Congressmen at least should accept office as a new experiment. But he adds: "I can understand the objections to office of those who work like myself for Independence and with whom Independence is not merely an ideal or a distant goal. It is, of course, impossible for them to be ministers or members of the Ministerial Party; for working for Independence involves non-co-operation and civil disobedience and so forth." To this we would only add that for the same reasons that Mr. Iyengar has stated, it is as impossible for earnest believers in immediate and complete Dominion Status "to be ministers or members of the Ministerial Party" as it is for the workers for Independence.

Prompt Repudiation.

A prompt and apt repiy to the Tamil Nadu move has been given by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, which, having demolished dyarchy in Bengal, is in no mood to revive it under Congress auspices. It has passed a resolution expressing its considered opinion that "Congressmen should on no account accept any office in the Legislatures except that of the President until the National Demand is satisfied". The Bengal Committee has also seen through the trick of asking for complete Provincial Autonomy without any express mention of the acceptance of office and has rightly resolved that "provinces should have autonomy in matters not affecting the basic principles of the Congress". The resolution is a good draft for the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

Land Revenue Reform.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Chairman of the non-official Bardoli Enquiry Committee, has issued a statement on the need for overhauling the whole land revenue policy in this country. He mentions the following as the essential features of a reformed policy: (1) Land revenue must be by statute recognised as a tax and not as rents (2) The principles of assessment must be clearly defined by statute. (3) The assessment should be inquired into and fixed judicially, the assessment made by a revenue officer should be open to challenge by trial openly conducted by a land court consisting of the District Judge and the Settlement Officer with the right of appeal to the High Court. (4) The recovery of assessment should be by processes more akin to the execution of decrees by civil courts. These changes may appear to be radical but are necessary for good government. If adopted substantially, they would usher in the rule of law in place of the present arbitrary rule of the executive discretion. Mr. Munshi suggests that land revenue reform should be made one of the election cries at the next elections. It is a useful suggestion, but so long as the legislative Councils remain what they are, more useful work can be done outside the Councils through village organisation on the lines of Bardoli.

HINDU LAW REFORM

Need for Research and Propaganda

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE AT POONA

Hon. Mr. Justice Madgavkar's Presidential Address

—:o:—

POONA, May 22.

The first session of the conference of the All India Law Research and Reform Associations opened here today, Mr. Justice Madgaonkar presiding. One hundred delegates attended the conference prominent among those being Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Neogy of Nagpur.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee referred to the prejudice caused in the minds of some due to the word "Reform" in the name of the Association and said that the word "Reform" here simply meant the encouragement of a proper study of Mimamsa and revival of teachings embodied therein.

AIM AND OBJECT.

The chief aim and object of the Association was to promote and stimulate the study and research of original authorities. He also favoured the intervention of egislature for reviving the true spirit of Hindu Law as embodied in the original Sanskrit texts and for taking cognisance of measures of social reform or those affecting Hindu Law. There was bound to be a call for readjustment of positions in Hindu Law even when the correct spirit of old Hindu Law texts was properly understood in order that harmony may be established between Hindu Law and the actual life of Hindu society. Concluding Mr. Kelkar said that in every progressive and civilised nation, research had always a double effect: firstly, to present things ancient in a clear light and in a correct perspective and secondly to suggest ideas for reconstruction and reform. He had no doubt the Association would be regarded as correctly functioning if it kept both those ends in view.—A. P.

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgavkar, at a Conference of the All-India Hindu Law Research and Reform Association at Poona, on 22nd May 1929:—

It is not open to a Judge to criticise judicial decisions individually or generally. But that there is wide-spread dissatisfaction with the administration of Hindu Law and its results is hardly open to doubt. Bills have been introduced both in the Supreme Legislature and in the Local Councils. Questions of codification and of a Supreme Court in India have been mooted. But along with this and other signs of dissatisfaction, the absence of practical unanimity as to alterations is equally noticeable. The Hindu community would appear to stand in need of a lead and of education in the necessary reforms. And it is this lead and this education, which, if I may say so in all humility, can best be given by an Association such as this, combining research with reform, containing both Shastris the products of our old scholarship and Hindu lawyers the products of the new education, combining a theoretical knowledge of Hindu Law with practical experience of its working.

There are several questions which the Sphinx the day poses to every thinking Hindu. Does the strength of a community depend on its total numbers alone and on the numbers of its castes or do quality, discipline, scientific and accurate thought and organization count for more? Does the strength of a religion lie in the multitude of its gods and the extent of its mythological lore or rather in its simplicity and its appeal to love faith and charity to all mankind and its practical working in life and Society? Is the excellence of a Code to be judged by the number complexity and minuteness of its laws and their admixture with ritual and theology and the subtlety and number of its text books and commentaries or rather by simplicity, elasticity within the measure of well defined principles, adaptation to existing social facts and their influence in raising the social standard? We all deplore the lack of progress—it might even be called degeneration—from which we have been suffering from centuries. An orthodox Hindu Statesman, Sir T. Madhavrao, opined half a century ago that there was no society which suffered so much from self-inflicted evils as Hindu Society. The causes are patent extreme conservatism, lack of perspective, reluctance to face realities, attempts to work round difficulties by metaphysical casuistry and legal subtleties, inability to adapt ourselves to altered environment, stubborn pride in the past with insufficient thought of present and future—all these, most of us are agreed, are the root causes. It is this which causes a large number of us to shirk the work of reform. And it is not merely from the Shastris and Panditsbut too often those least versed in our ancient laws that the outcry proceeds of sacrilege and of religion in danger whenever any proposal of reform is mooted.

What is to be our reply to this attitude? The answer is in my opinion plain. If the wisest legislators in any country were to be asked to-day to frame laws which would be suited to the conditions of their country centuries hence, an attempt at compliance would be thought only one degree more rash than the request itself. The unbending conservative attitude of worship of our ancient legislators reflects not credit upon them so much as discredit upon ourselves. Reverence is one thing; blind worship is quite another. To the lawyer at least it should be plain that the laws of Manu are neither more nor less sacrosanct than the laws of Solon or the Twelve Tables. Justinian, Gaius, Blackstone, and Coke are names which command reverence and not only in their own times and countries. But that is not to say that their words are for all time the last word in legislation, however society might alter. The Fascists have restored the Roman Salute; they have not restored the Pandects.'

In true reverence to our ancient legislators we yield to none. We appreciate the hoary antiquity of our society, its laws and institutions; and while we are not opposed to reform or change as such, neither are we revolutionaries anxious for a change for its own sake, or unless it is a change for the better. It is therefore that we couple reform with research. We welcome all the light possible on the principles of our ancient legislation and its varying applications in different provinces and to different castes. And we can also point out the changes which, even in ancient times, are to be found in legislation. It is only when we find that the social structure has so altered that the existing law results in consistent hardship not contemplated by ancient principles and legislators and that the proposed reform will result in improvement—it is only on these conditions that we can set our hands to a change. In short, we recognise that the Hindus are no longer the isolated community they were in those ancient times and that now even Hindu Society is not static but dynamic. Like other societies it must in course of time come forward or lag behind. We desire that it should progress. If we find our laws crystallising and favouring those institutions which have decayed and which prevent progress, we conceive it our duty to strive to alter them in the right direction. As to the rate of progress, opinions may reasonably differ. As to the direction there need be no serious difference of opinion.

The joint family system for instance is a peculiar variation of the ancient patriarchial family to be found in ancient Rome, Greece and other countries. It assumes several basic factors; a simple state of society, in the main agricultural, with enough spare land available for the increase in the family and for it to throw offshoots by emigration, a strong tie of family affection in all and particularly reverence and obedience towards the head, woman with the exception perhaps of the woman at the head accepting throughout her life a subordinate position, content to live and develop entirely within the sphere of the family. Most if not all these factors are tending to disappear, particularly in the large towns. As fas as my observations go, both in this and in other Provinces, the circumstances, economic and psychological, which made for the stability of the joint family tend to disappear. The institution is in the melting pot and tends to dissolve. And yet the laws still applied are those enunciated centuries ago. In a poor country such as India, where the standard of life is simple, there may still be cases of near relatives such as brothers and their families whom it suits best to live together even when their father has passed away. Living together voluntarily, though one need not, is one thing. Living together because one must, though one would rather not and because of the legal difficulty of separation, is quite another. "The process of dissolution of the caste system is similarly a noticeable phenomenon. Its negative aspects are seen in controversies such as Brahman non-Brahmin questions and the claims of the so-called depressed classes and untouchables. Its positive aspects are seen in the desire and the necessity to enlarge the circle of marriage and the cry for nationality. I do not propose further to enlarge on a topic somewhat controversial and political. But it serves to show that ancient legislation should only stand so long as the sentiment which is the force and the structure which is the body of the particular institution in Hindu society which it implicitly assumes are alive and no longer.

The process of change takes time and we must be prepared for opposition, misrepresentations and abuse. We must be careful to keep our heads, never to retort, and above all, to avoid offending Hindu susceptibilities. Before we approve of any change or reform we must be satisfied not only that the proposed change will effect the particular object aimed at but also that it will not indirectly affect some other point which we do not wish to touch. Provided we do all this and provided we work not for the sake of mere publicity but in a spirit of disinterested disciplined service and reasonable compromise, content occasionally to accept half a loaf, I see no cause for pessimism. With us research and reform go together. Shastris, lawyers, and laymen—we welcome them all. There are Hindu States with a large Hindu population where reform is easier than with us. In Portuguese India, as far as I know, the old Hindu law in its entirety is not applicable to Hindus. The working of such reforms and such laws is a valuable guide to action outside. We have, to encourage us, examples of communities such as our friends the Parsis to show how a community can with advantage adapt itself and its laws to altered circumstances. And last but not least, as I have already said, the flowing tide is with us.

REPORT OF THE WORK

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The following are extracts from a statement read by Mr. N. V. Bhonde B.A., LL.B., the Secretary of the All-India Hindu Law Research and Reform Association at the Conference:—

I have great pleasure in submitting to you an account of the work of the Central Hindu Law Research and Reform Association since its establishment in October 1926.

The Hindu Law Research and Reform Association was formed under the auspices of the Mimamsa Vidyalaya of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona. The Institution has been seeking the co-operation of the Pandits and the Lawyers, the Shastris and the Advocates, and the Nagpur and the Bombay Law Committees which have been started about six years ago have been seeking the opinions and assistance of people well versed in the old Dharma Shastra. And the formation of these Provincial Committees as also the Central Association is largely due to the indefatiguable energy and immense self-sacrifice of Mimamsa Shiromani Vaman Shastri Kinjavadekar.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

On October 21, 1926 an influential and representative meeting was held in the Mimamsa Vidyalaya, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi, M.A., LL.M. of Nagpur to consider a proposal and to take steps to revive the study of the original works on Hindu law. At this meeting were present, besides the local men, Pandits and Scholars from C. P., Berar and different places in this Presidency. The C. P. and Berar Association had already been formed with the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde as President and Mr. D. W. Kathalay B.A., LL.M., and Mr. P. B Sathe M.A., LL.M. as Secretaries of the Provincial body. In Bombay the Provincial Committee was also formed in which Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. V. Kane were taking a keen and active interest. At this meeting it was resolved to form the Central Association with the aims and objects inter alia, to promote the study of oiginal works of Hindu Law, to propose legislation with a view to rectify errors in the administration of Hindu Law arising from departures from the true spirit of Hindu Code, to propose introduction of changes not in direct conflict with the spirit of Hindu Law, and to coordinate the working of different provincial bodies After the formation of this Body, a draft constitution for the All-India Association was framed and circulated aiming different members, for opinion and suggestion. The late Sir Lallubhai Shah had agreed to accept the Presidentship of this Association after he was free from his heavy work as a Justice of High Court and until he did so, Sir Mahadeo Chaubal was elected as the President of the Central Association. He carried on the work of the Association until recently with great sympathy and interest when he desired to be excused owing to age and indifferent health; but I have great pleasure in informing you that the Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaonkar has very kindly consented to accept the Presidentship in his place; and this election of the President will shortly be placed before you for confirmation.

GENERAL SUPPORT.

The Central Association had enlisted the sympathy of the Legal world in this Presidency and other parts of India. At a Conference of Maharashtra Lawyers held at Poona on May 4, 1928, the delegates adopted a resolution approving of the aims and objects of the Association and requesting "All the Pleaders in Maharashtra to render all possible help to the Association for the furtherence of its objects."

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA'S VIEW.

One of the important personages to take interest in the work is Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) of Nasik, who—though unable personally to come here to address a meeting held—under the auspices of this body addressed a memorandum on the—subject to this Association in May 1928. In the course of his message Dr. Kurtakoti says: "It would be a truism to observe that—our forefathers directed their actions in such a way as to render them fully capable of adaptation to the changing conditions and stand the modern tests of progress. To circumscribe their actions or expose them to misrepresentation as has been done in the past would be suicidal to the progress of our culture." Proceeding further, the learned Doctor says "It is duty of the people to bring out necessary changes in their laws and customs while retaining the principles in tact to suit the changing times and circumstances. Some laws and customs may have been good at one time; but at other times they may not be so and it would in my opinion be wrong to prevent a suitable readjustment of laws, and produce stagnation. There are many matters of detail which call for frequent change and widening of the scope of action. But without understanding the true inwardness of the forces which have impelled the Aryan Race to progress, we still adhere to forms and neglect the spirit. In fact matters have gone so far as to make the original institutions seem impracticable with existing facts."

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES SUGGESTED.

The Association examined six Bills presented by Mr. D. W. Kathalay of Nagpur and as amended some of them were sponsored by Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the Legislative Assembly. A Bill for validating certain adoptions has also been circulated and the principle embodied therein has received the unanimous support of the Bar Association Poona, and nobody so far has expressed his dissentient voice with regard to it. In the notes appended to the Bill are given apt quotations from Sanskrit Text-writers and Commentators which justify and hold valid the adoption which are considered invalid according to the current judicial decisions. Some other bills giving more rights and concessions to Hindu women have been drafted by myself and Mr. Kathalay. It is not a measure, emanating from the body as such; it is merely a tentative suggestion calling attention to the rules of Hindu Law about which women have a grievance and was put before the public not as a cut and dried measure ready for enactment but as a provincial scheme for eliciting public opinion.

It is to be remembered in this connection that some Bills modifying the provisions of the existing Hindu Law have been introduced in some of the Indian States, (for instance, P. T. Bhashym's Hindu Law of Inheritance Bill was ushered in the Mysore Representative Assembly) and the working of those measures in those States will materially help this Association and the people in British India as to the manner and measure in which fresh legislation should be introduced in this country.

REFUSE TO BE GOVERNED BY DEAD

—:o:—

MR. MEHERALLY AT KOLHAPUR

—:o:—

YOUTHS MARCH FORWARD WITH VISION OF TO-MORROW

There must first be a revolution in ideas before there can be a revolution in fact. Intellectual conviction must precede productive action. The foundations of a true and dynamic Youth Movement can therefore be laid in sound and deep study alone—Study not of barren text books only, but of the thought forces and World currents that are shaping international life and the entire fabric of our civilization itself.

All over the world, particularly in India a relentless war is being waged between the Past and the Future. In this struggle Youth must definitely be on the side of progress and not reaction. Let us remember that nothing in our life is static. Everything is changing. Age-long customs hoary traditions, fond beliefs—all are in the melting pot. A new civilisation is in the process of formation and the numerous manifestations of disorder and disharmony visible all around are but the birth pangs of a new social order.

WHAT IS YOUTH.

To my mind the very word "Youth" connotes a being who is profoundly discontented with the imperfect present and is consumed with a fierce zeal to mould it nearer to the hearts' desire. We notice gigantic and dynamic forces in powerful conflict with one another, all over the world. From these mighty forces in collision will be born the new civilisation that the Youths are striving to bring about. It is, therefore, essential that we should fully grasp the under currents and interactions of at least the chief among these forces of revolt, so that they may clarify our present and light our future. I see among others 3 forces that typify and embody the spirit of rebellion. They are the:—

(1) Revolt of Woman against Man.

(2) Revolt of the oppressed nationalities against their oppressors and the

(3) Revolt of Labour against Capital.

Each one of these represents a mighty struggle. The history of each is sanctified with the memories of countless martyrs, whose names posterity will not willingly let die.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN.

The emancipation of Woman is to a very high degree achieved in the West and is being rapidly achieved in the East. Still in some of the Oriental countries more particularly in India, the extermination of several antiquated and reactionary customs that impede progress at every step remains to be accomplished Child Marriages should be stopped by law: age of consent appreciably raised, widow re-marriages permitted the laws of inheritance revised. This is but the fringe of the problem that leads us to the larger question of social rebellion.

The second category of revolt of the oppressed nationalities against their oppressors truly reflects the temper of the age. It is now generally conceded that no nation has a right to govern another, every nation has right to govern itself. On the marble statue of the famous Irish leader Charles Stuart Parnell are inscribed the memorial words—"No man has a right to set a limit to the progress of a nation" and from its pedestal in Dublin these words have been echoed and re-echoed wherever a patriot's heart has throbbed for freedom. But while lip-sympathy has been paid to these sentiments, we find certain imperialist nations flagrantly defying the principle in actual practice. Against this subjection, the oppressed nations raised their hands. The example of several countries one after the other securing complete or partical emancipation—the Irish fight for freedom, China's effort for Liberty, Egypt's struggle for independence—are blazing the trial of Eldorado, Scattering inspiration—which the other nations willing absorb. In our own country the party of complete independence is daily getting increasing strength.

LABOUR'S FIGHT.

The third arm of the triangle of revolt is that of Labour against Capital. Many consider this a most difficult and complicated problem. Yet it is very simple to understand. It was Aristotle who said: "As the State was formed to make life possible, to it exists to make life happy." It is an unfortunate fact that though the State exists to make life happy, happiness seems to be a very rare commodity indeed. Instead it is poverty, misery and hunger that we see all around us: And how could it be otherwise when all the items that can make life worth while belong to a select few while the great many are denied even the essential comfort of life and living and drag on a precarious existence from hand to mouth? In Britain 1.85 per cent. of the population owns over two-thirds of the total wealth of the country. While statistics of land ownership show that 75 per cent. of the land is owned by 0.06 per cent. of the population. In India the average income has been worked out at Rs. 30 per annum by Lord Curzon. Other economists assess the figure differently but they all tend to show the terrible poverty of the poor.

It is of the utmost importance for Young India to understand the great labour movement in its various ramifications. It is by organising the masses on true lines along that the forces of imperialism will be most successfully combated.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

I will now pass on to consider one question that so intimately concerns us. I mean the question of students and politics. In spite of what some of our more moderate publicists may say, history proves that the freedom movement of every country took its concrete shape mainly due to the active participation of students and Youths. Young Indians can't remain passive spectators when their country needs their services most. Every Youth must enrol himself as a Volunteer and give if not more at least one hour daily to further the propaganda of the Youth league.

The situation already shows signs of improvement. But I want you to realise our present position clearly. *We are being ruled by the Dead*—dead customs, traditions superstitions prejudices still exercise sway over our lives. Friends let us unite to overthrow the rule of the Dead and instead purge the present of its anachronisms and tackle the questions of to-morrow with the vision of to-morrow. The programme of work chalked out by the All-India Youth Congress I have already referred to. Let us catch its Spirit and with determination and hope march onward.

FROM POET TO PALMIST

Mrs. Naidu Tells American Girl's Fortune

—:o:—

SOME QUEER EXPERIENCES

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, May 10.

Most interesting tales of her experience in the U.S.A. were related to me over a cup of tea in the White Star Special which was carrying us from Southampton to Waterloo. I asked her about the reported invasion of journalists and press-photographers on her arrival at New York on S.S. "Beregarania." Over two dozens of them rushed on the promenade-deck of her cabin. One photographer said: 'Stand like that; little smile.' Mrs. Naidu said: 'I am not accustomed to being ordered like that; don't you say please.' 'No time, no time' exclaimed the photographer. 'What do you think of Katherine Mayo and her 'Mother India', asked one of the assembled journalists. With a gentle turning of her head, she said: 'Who is Katherine Mayo? Later on I gather she was asked by the "New York Herald Tribune" if she would review Katherine Mayo's latest "Slaves of the Gods!" She replied back from Washington where they cabled her that she would be glad to review any literature but not muck and filth. Katherine Mayo, it appears, had been going round all over the continent warning the public of the impending visit of Mrs. Naidu and specially of her eloquent and persuasive tongue. The American public must not be swept away by Mrs. Naidu's torrential eloquence was the advice of the authoress of 'Mother India' in which book would be found all the truth about India. Mrs. Naidu told me that except for the first few occasions, she was hardly ever heckled on 'Mother India.'

FUTURE OF NEGROES.

'What do you think of the future of American Negroes?' was one of my questions. 'The Negroes are fastly shedding away their inferiority complex. They are more united than ever and are becoming race-conscious' Mrs. Naidu continuing said: 'I have great faith in the future of the Negro race.' In this connection she related to me the interesting encounter she had with a red Indian. The latter came and spoke to her at the end of a meeting and said: "Our forefathers used to possess this continent. They have nearly exterminated our race, but they have not yet been able to conquer us and they shall never be able to do so!

America is a great country for sensation. Anything new, anything novel, some kind of supernatural thing, new religion, all these seem to excite the American people's imagination.

AS PALMIST.

Mrs. Naidu related one of her interesting experiences. Everywhere Mrs. Naidu went people all the while would whisper and ask her if she could tell fortunes. Old ladies were particularly persistent, and the young were no exception. At last she gave in. She took the palm of a hand of a young girl of nineteen and said: "I see you have several husbands in store for you." The girl was horrified and asked "Is there any remedy?" Mrs. Naidu said: "Yes," smilingly, "never tease anybody for telling your fortunes."

INDIA'S FUTURE.

Later on, while speaking at a meeting in New York, Mrs. Naidu said she had been postered all the time for telling peoples' fortunes. She knew as little about it, or as much about it as anybody else, but there was one subject for the future of which she did pretend to know something, and she did quite a lot, it was the future of India. Freedom and Liberty were India's birthrights, not concessions which some Nation might grudgingly confer. She was sure of India's place as a free Nation in the comtmittee of world nations, because in speaking about India she was not really a fortune teller, but was part of the instrument which was making the fortune.

"India is not out with a begging bowl," declared Mrs. Naidu, when an offer of subscriptions for the Indian political prisoners was forthcoming from an American audience which had listened to her, about the difficulties and obstacles under which Indian Politics were being carried on. Mrs. Naidu said India will wilingly accept help, willingly and unhesitatitinly accept help when she will be able to repay it, but then perhaps she will never need it. Mr. Roger Baldwin of the American Labour Party, said after this, all that I can say: "If ever I had any doubt as to the future of India I have none left now."

AMERICA IS OVER-MECHANISED.

"America is over-Mechanised, highly developed, and sciences is being brought to play in every department of life, and activity," declared Mrs. Naidu "television-radio has now been introduced in many cities, I do not know what I looked like when they were listening to me over this television-radio." In the American trains you have every facilities over the long distance journeys, the trains are equipped not only with sleeping berths, but with hairdressing saloons, beautiful lounges, arrangements for sending and receiving cables."

BEAUTIFUL LEGS.

Mrs. Naidu had a last fling at the journalist. She said the reporters are bound to make up some interview, if you do not give them one. One journalist came to her for an interview, and asked her lots of questions, and she answered them as best as she could. The poor journalist was either unmindful or did not catch what she said; at he end, before parting, he asked "What do you think of American Women?" Mrs. Naidu laughingly answered, "They have got beautiful legs!" The next morning all the newspaper had the headlines, "Indian Visitor says American Women have got beautiful legs."

Mrs. Naidu's plans are uncertain. She seems to be very anxious to go back to India, but I have reason to believe that she will be prevailed upon to prolong her stay, in view of the mischievous anti-Indian propaganda which will be intensified during the next few months to influence the decision of the Simon Commission.—Orient Press Exclusive.

What the People Say

B. P. C. C. AND ELECTIONS

To, The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir—Whoever gave to the A.P. the purpose and names of the Sub-committee of the B. P. C. C. appointed to consider the coming elections to the legislatures is responsible not only for much misleading information and its consequences, but has also been unjust to the B. P. C. C., the A. P. and the "Chronicle".

On the 30th ultimo the B. P. C. C. discussed the possibility of running sound Nationalist candidates for the local and central legislatures. And that could not be done unless the Swarajists, the Responsivists and the Moslems were brought together. For that purpose a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. J. B. Patel, K. B. Sanzgiri, K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai Desai and others was appointed to find out the ways and means. *And one of the means suggested was to consult and if possible to obtain the co-operation of Messrs. Jinnah, Laljee and Jayakar, as representing the Moslems Nationalists and the Responsivists respectively, and subject to their consent and approval their names were therefore included in the Sub-Committee.* I frankly concede that the resolution as it is worded does not fully disclose the above facts and various inferences can be drawn and interpretations given to the inclusion of the names of Messrs. Jinnah, Jayakar and Laljee. But I cannot at the same time see where and how is there anything in that resolution which gives any idea whatsoever as to Mr. Jinnah joining the Congress or the B. P. C. C. doing anything over the heads of the A. I. C. C., as Pundiji is led to believe (vide his interview on the subject). Had your reporter been present at the urgent meeting of the B. P. C. C. held on the 17th instant, the misunderstanding would have been dispelled. At that meeting the report of the Legislatures' elections Sub-Committee was—presented. The relevant portion is as follows:—

"In pursuance of the resolution of the B. P. C. C., Mr. Talpade interviewed Mr. M. R. Jayakar and discussed the subject of the coming elections to the Central Legislature and the Bombay Legislative Council and the lines on which the elections should be run. We have considered that and also the desirability of not only joining of hands by the Swaraj and Responsivist parties but also running Moslem candidates jointly with an influential Moslem Committee. Unfortunately for us the May Vacation had set in and Messrs. Jinnah and Husseinbhai Laljee could not be got at. It was not therefore possible to consider what attitude our Muslim friends take up. We hope to bring about an understanding which will enable us to send sound Nationalists to both the legislatures. These are our suggestions but *the final decision will of course rest with the A. I. C. C. and its Working Committee*". The report is signed by Messrs. J. B. Patel, Jamnadas Mehta and M. N. Talpade. I herewith send you a copy of the full report. I hope Sir, that you will therefore give publicity to this letter, so that there may not be any doubt or misunderstanding about what the B. P. C. C. set out to be done.—Yours etc.

JEHANGIR B. PATEL.
Vice-President
The B'bay Provl. Cong. Com.

P. S.:—

In fairness to your reporter let me add that after the above was written, it was brought to my notice that the urgent meeting being decided upon late in the day and having been convened at twenty-four hour's notice, and the staff having too much work in the shape of issuing notices and agenda to Members, typing reports of the abovesaid and The Jinnah Hall Funds Investigation Sub-Committee etc., worked till late at night and the intimation sent to the Press about the urgent meeting may not have reached the reporter's hand in time. That explains the absence of press reporters on that day.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR B. PATEL.
Vice-President
B. P. C. C.

BOMBAY CITY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was amused to read the A. P. Message and Pandit Motilal Nearu's comments thereon regarding the movement to run the next general elections by a committee under the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The Committee is said to consist of all the existing M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s and Mr. M. N. Talpade as Secretary. I am a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and yet I know nothing about this Committee. At an urgent meeting of the B.P.C.C. held on the 17th May among other items there was before the meeting a resolution for voting certain expenditure for enrolling voters and do such other preliminary work as is necessary. In the discussion and final throwing out of the resolution, the conduct of the precent Swarajist M.L.C.'s and M. L. A.'s in keeping aloof from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee throughout the year and making use of them only for sending them to the Councils and Assembly respectively was severely criticised and there was a distinct heart-burning that they should be so blind to the existence of the local Congress organisation and they should neglect Congress work in the city. The boycott of foreign cloth, which is the most important item of the Calcutta Congress programme, is still there to be worked out in the city and nothing seems to have been done though some spade work has been done by a special committee. Unlike other provinces where the leading M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s are connected with the Congress Committees, our city legislators are notorious for their utter neglect of the Congress organisations and it is but right that the B.P.C.C. should refuse to work to put them again in the local Council and Assembly respectively.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE B.P.C.C.
Bombay, May 21.

LAWYERS AND MEERUT CASE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is Barrister Banaji a donor to the Meerut Defence Fund? If not what has prompted him to write to the press questioning the patriotism of Indian National leaders of the type of S. Iyengar and Vir Nariman?

The Meerut Defence Fund is started not at the instance of Vir Nariman or S. Iyengar, but in response to the expressed wishes of the people. The Meerut trial is expected to last for nearly a year and as such is there any justification whatsoever for throwing the whole burden of conducting the defence of 31 persons on the shoulders of S. Iyengar and Vir Nariman? The people have, therefore, decided to make their task less burdonsome by sharing it.

Vir Nariman and other patriotic lawyers have offered their services to the Meerut prisoners but what about the travelling and other expenses? It is therefore the duty of every Indian including Barrister Banaji to contribute his or her mite to the Defence Fund for facilitating the work of the Defence Committee.

Self-sacrificing patriots of th type of S. Iyengar and Vir Nariman know their duty well towards their country and certainly it is not for the armchair critics like Barrister Banaji to remind them of it.

Vir Nariman has given a crushing reply to Barrister Banaji and it is to be hoped that in future Barrister Banaji will think twice before twisting the tail of the Lion of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

"CHALLENGE TO MR. RISHI"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Two critics of Spiritualism have come forward with their challenges to Mr. V. D. Rishi. They seem to be deeply ignorant of the vast literature on the subject wherein the truth of the phenomena has been conclusively proved. They have never cared to attend the discourses or seances held under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society which is trying its best to popularise this knowledge. It would not be out of place here to question the authority and qualifications of these critics, who want the phenomena to be proved at their house and in broad day-light. Do they think that these phenomena are like theatrical performances or parlour games meant for amusing the spectators

I have attended several seeances held by Mr. V. D. Rishi in the Indian Spiritualist Society and feel no hesitation in declaring my belief in the truth of spirit communications. Western Spiritualists like Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle have after a close observation admitted the reality and value of spirit intercourse. It is really a matter of regret that India, the ancient home of Spiritualism, should be lagging behind in this matter.

It may be stated that if persons like these two critics were to deny the truth of those things they alone would be the losers by foregoing the benefits of spirit communications and communism. Leading Spiritualists admit that Spiritualism is not a matter of debate and that even the recent discoveries such as Aviation, Wireless Telegraphy or any other materialist novelty fades into insignificance before the recent development in Spiritualism. This matter was publicly discussed very recently in England in the columns of the "Daily Mail" and a large majority decided the issue in favour of Spiritualism.

If the critics desire to have the truths of any phenomena proved or to observe the truths of any seances held, they would do better by going over to the rooms of the Indian Spiritualist Society, No 51, Gordhandas Building, Girgaum, Bombay, by appointment, instead of merely writing letters to the press.—Yours, etc.

A Member of the Indian
Spiritualist Society.

A KHIRKHOLI GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry to say that a well near Khirkholi at Uran, by the road leading to Karanja, is filled with all sorts of rubbish, and emits a horrible stench from the putrid water and putrified substances thrown in it. It is a wonder that such an eye-sore has escaped the eagle-sighted local authorities. I am, therefore, writing to you this letter that it may force the attention of the authorities to the nuisance and the evil effects of the well, sending forth noxious vapours and endangering public health. The condition of the well will be worse when the monsoon sets in.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Bombay, May 17.

A CALL TO INDIAN PRINCES AND MILLIONAIRES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—To make itself a free nation India must not only boycott foreign cloth, but by developing different industries should try to boycott each and every foreign article.

The recent developments in soap and match industries, is encouraging. Other countries like Germany, America, England, etc., possess many industries on which India has to depend, e. g. dye industry. As far as I know there is not a single factory in India for the manufacture of dyes, and the cost of dyes imported from different countries for the use in mills and other purposes can be counted in crores. How long should this be allowed to continue?

The princes of Indian States in India, if they think a little, are able to import and establish various industries in India. If they consider their wealth well-spent on foreign education of the students of their States, than on vague luxuries, the dreams of India would be realised before long. Only a few years ago there were very few people who used Indian soap and matches, but as the industries further developed the case has been reversed. A very small percentage of people now use foreign soap and matches. Why should this be not possible in case of other industries? In fact it is possible for big Princes to send at least five students every year, who have shown some genius in them, to various countries of the world, to study the various industries which are not, at present established in India. Out of the five students sent, each should be allowed to follow the working of an industry to his taste and to master that industry. It is also possible for him to take practical training about the industry in various factories in the country in which he studies it. And when he returns, he will not return with empty hands but will bring with him at least the means of starting one of the industries which India did not possess before, thus building a step further in the way to India's freedom. On his return, of course, the State must give him necessary assistance in establishing that industry is the State. If this policy is followed by the Princes, and millionaries and big estatewallahs in India, within ten years, I am sure, India will be completely self-dependent in almost every necessity of life, and our present dreams of freeing the nation from the shackles of bureaucracy will be realised very easily. Of course, the boycott of foreign cloth is the greatest measure, still these industries will help it, and smoothen the path to freedom.—Yours etc.,

D. R. MEHTA.

RENT OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLOTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust at its meeting held yesterday has accepted my notice of motion reading:

"That the Improvement Trust Committee be requested to report, whether it is not desirable to reduce the rent of lease of plots, which though well developed, do not yield to owners even 4 per cent", and has referred it to its Committee for report.

Will you please permit me, through your columns, to request leaseholders of Improvement plots who, though they have developed their properties, are unable to obtain an yield of even 4 per cent, to send me facts and figures to enable me to place the samoe before the Committee. Some parties have placed facts before me on strength of which I moved the Board, but it is desirable that fullest particulars, in as many cases as possible, be obtained and placed before the Committee, and hence this request. I will be obliged if parties will send me the same at an early date and thus help solution of a difficult question.—Yours etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSI.

BIRTH CONTROL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—I happened to read a query in your columns about the existence of a Birth Control League in Bombay. I do not know of any League but I wish to tell the querist that Mr. R. D. Karve has been carrying on good work in this direction almost singlehanded. He is not only a theorist but is in a position to give practical help. His address is "Right Agency, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum Bombay." He also conducts a magazine on this subject in Marathi.—Yours etc.,

P. R. LELE.

THE MADRAS VOLTE FACE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—When the Responsivist Party was brought into being no one condemned it more strongly than Messrs. Srinivas Iyengar and Satyamurti. To describe the Madras "leaders" 'volte face' as a "new orientation" of the Congress policy is to abuse the intelligence of the politically conscious people of India. Political opportunists may lionise themselves before a gullible public; but those days are gone when social status and silvery tongues were easy passports for cheap popularity. This is neither the place nor the time to go in detail into the very specious arguments of the Madras politicians who speak of new orientation of Congress policy or take any serious notice of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's ingenious interpretation of the Calcutta resolution. This "new orientation" stunt is bound to engage the attention of the All-India Congress Committee which meets on Friday and its verdict will be awaited with interest.

In the meantime it is relevent to point out that Mr. Satyamurti will be called upon to take his stand on his 'new-found' (sic) political action at the same place and before the same audience as he did a few years ago when he thought no language too strong to attack the Responsivists. And for what? Because the Responsivists advocated the same policy which Mr. Satyamurti calls a policy of "new orientation." The public will not tolerate any tinkering with the real spirit of opposition to the bureaucracy by political shibboleths and platitudinous camouflage. The man who was the most vociferous at Calcutta against the "Compromise" resolution has lived up to his reputation as a political opportunist. Mr. Satyamurti, I wish you good luck!—Yours, etc.,

"A POLITICAL WAGABOND"

THE MADRAS REVOLT

To, The Editor of 'The Chronicle'.

Sir,—It is unfortunate that S. Iyengar and S. Satyamurthy should think of rebelling against the Swaraj Party over the issue of Ministership at a critical juncture when the country is making brisk preparation for replying to the challenge thrown out by the obdurate bureaucracy. The revolt is unfortunate and is likely to check the progress of the country coming as it does from no less a personage than S. Iyengar, the great apostle of complete Independence. The advise given by S. Iyengar for spliting the Congress into several parts is unsound and dangerous. Perhaps this great patriot must have lost sight of the motto "United we stand, Divided we fall" when he gave rise to the uncalled-for controversy of ministerships.

Sir, when the wave of ruthless repression is sweeping over the country and many patriots including Sjt. Sambamurthy and Sjt. Khadilkar have been clapped in jails, when the Government is doing its utmost to crush the youth and the labour movements and when the Public Safety Bill, the Press Sedition Bill and other lawless laws are being thrust upon the people in the teeth of opposition, is it justifiable on the part of so ardent a patriot as S. Iyengar to raise a controversy which would only result in split in the Swaraj Camp?

The Congress ultimatum of one year to the Government was given as the instance of S. Iyengar and as such is it not improper on his part to say that whatever his former views may be, he is now in favour of offices? Does he mean to suggest that the Congress ultimatum should be withdrawn and the flag of Non-co-operation be destroyed? For what else would the acceptance of office mean? Is it fair on S. Iyengar's part to shirk the responsibility involved in the ultimatum and betray the Congress and the country at a most critical period? The post of ministership is entirely in the gift of

THE WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON ACTIVE IN ANDAMAN SEA

POONA, May 22.

The monsoon is active in the Andaman Sea and the rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma There has also been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in North Bengal. Duststorms have been numerous in Northwest India and a few falls of rain have occurred in Kashmere. A few thundershowers are also reported from the Madras Presidency. Conditions are generally becoming favourable for advance of monsoon on the Malabar coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, and Victoria Point one and a half inches each; Amherst and Diamond Island one; Mergui, Tavoy and Gwa three quarters; Bassein and Toungoo a quarter; Cherrapunji three; Dibrugarh, Dinajpur and Sibsagar one and a half; Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri one; Gauhati a half and Silchar, Sonamarg, Cochin, Vellore, Vizagapatam and Nellore a quarter.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely increase in South Burma and Malabar and is likely to extend in Bengal and into North Burma.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity with its origin about three thousand and seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismograph at twenty-two hours fifteen minutes on Tuesday, May 21.—A P.

THE THIRD DEGREE IN NEW YORK

INQUIRY DEMANDED

A group of citizens of New York are seeking to bring about the abolition of the brutal treatment of prisoners by the police. The annual report of the Prison Association of New York just made public criticises the Police Commissioner for saying "There is considerable law in a night stick" and demands that a special investigation be made of the alleged habit of extorting confessions from prisoners by means of torture, writes the New York Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian".

It is common knowledge that the police frequently use the "third degree" on men arrested. These unhappy victims are beaten with clubs or rubber hose, burned with lighted cigarettes, and tortured by having knife blades thrust under the finger-nails. When the prisoner appears in court with bruises the police explain that he regrettably fell down a flight of stairs.

While occasionally a man is set free because it is shown that a "confession" has been extorted from him by force in many more cases the word of the police is believed and the admissions accepted at their face value.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT

The following is a report of the health of Bombay during the week ending 18th instant:—

The total mortality 536 was 49 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 22.3. The mortality for the 20th week of 1928 was 553 and death rate 22.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924—28 was 601 and death rate 25.5.

Out of the total deaths 137 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 70 attacks and 46 deaths as against 54 attacks and 39 deaths in the previous week.

Plague caused 1 attack and no death during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 401 and compares favourably with that for the 20th week of 1928 when the figure was 356 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924—28) viz. 358.

HEAVIEST AIR MAIL

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Seventy-seven pounds of air mail was delivered at Calcutta yesterday which is the heaviest weight delivered since the Croydon-Karachi Service was inaugurated.—A. P

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the Government and how can a daughty champion of complete Independence ever plead for its acceptance? The attitude of S. Iyengar and his lieutenant, therefore, is most surprising and is deeply to be regretted.

Let us, however, hope that the A. I. C. C. will give a right lead to the country. No less than 20 members of the A. I. C. C. are already the guests of His Majesty and it will be for the A.I.C.C. to decide whether to co-operate or non-co-operate with the Government when arrests and imprisonments of patriots have become the order of the day. Vande Mataram.—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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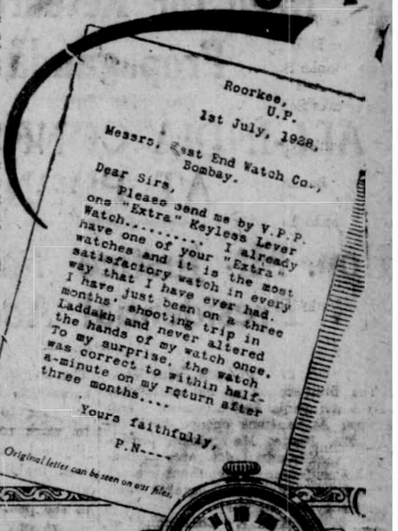
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SHEER CANT TO TALK OF SWARAJ

High Priest of British Finance Delivers Sermon on White Man's Burden

INDIA BRITAIN'S DUMPING GROUND

(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, May 10.

Sir Stephen Demetriadi, speaking last week at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, emphasised on the importance of the political good relations between India and England, and dwelt at great length on the immediate future and the consequences of the Simon Commission. He said that the decision which would have to be taken by the Government after the Simon Commission had submitted its report, would be the most momentous since that day in 1858, when the entire administration was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. "Unless law and order could be assured we were importing our export trade to India, which was our largest customer, a trade worth 85 millions a year—and India stood to suffer irreparable damage to the whole of her export trade of 250 million pounds", declared Sir Stephen Demetriadi. Continuing, he said, Great Britain had no cause to be ashamed of her presence in India, economically and socially the population of India was deeply in the debt of this country.

Then Sir Stephen Demetriadi made a very important reference which is of considerable consequence to the position of Indian merchants in London or Indian houses operating through London. In his considered opinion, trade organisations, mercantile exchanges and sale-rooms—and he spoke very particularly of those concerned in the sale of Indian products—should show their willingness to admit to their membership the King's Indian subjects and so remove any feeling that might exist of inequality of treatment.

TRUSTEESHIP AGAIN.

Speaking on the future political relationship with India, Sir Stephen said the overwhelming majority of Indians, three hundred million people, were non-politically-minded. They, too, had rights to which they were the trustees and guardians. The vast bulk were not interested in self-government, but they were rightly concerned with Good government. We, said Sir Stephen, had accustomed them for centuries to expect even-handed justice to be immune from extortion and oppression, and have had a right to demand that we should not willingly put those in jeopardy. He had every sympathy with the political aspirations of the relatively small band of Indians who were now vociferously demanding recognition.

SHEER CANT!

"Let us, however, be under no illusions as to the course upon which we had entered. In the present state of Indian development, it was sheer cant to talk about democratic Government. Out of the population of 318,000,000, some 296,000,000 were able neither to read nor to write. We had set our hand to the plough of progress and we could not look back. If we failed to protect the interests of the masses who were inarticulate, because those who demanded change were loud and vociferous, it would remain no indelible blot upon the honour of Great Britain.

LORD PEEL'S LECTURE.

Lord Peel, Secretary of State for India, said which was difficult to realise the prodigious amount of British capital which was sunk in India, and he was quite ready to believe that it could be even so high as seven hundred million pounds, or even a thousand million pounds.

India bought from us something like £85,000,000 worth of our commodites, and they could readily realize what the effect on our unemployment problem would be if the Indian market were lost or seriously curtailed. If British traders took to heart the exhortation recently given by the Prince of Wales, he was confident that British workmanship would regain the ground which had been lost in recent years. At present Indian purchase in Great Britain represented only 5s. 3d. per head, while those made by New Zealand and Australia represented respectively £13-5-5 and £8-17-3 per head. He need hardly enlarge upon the potentialities involved in the raising of the standard of living among India's 318,000,000 of inhabitants.

SAME OLD HUMBUG.

Lord Peel said he did not wish to speculate that evening on the political development of India, but he knew they would share his confidence that the Statutory Commission, representative as it was of all political parties would enable Parliament to find a solution which, without sacrificing any interest, would fulfil the pledge of 1917 on terms honourable alike to this country and to India. But he would add that no settlement could hope to be an enduring one if not worked in a spirit of co-operation, and good-will. Daily opportunities to foster that spirit were open to the British commercial compunity of India, and he gladly paid tribute to what they had done in this direction in the past. He has listened with pleasure to what Sir Stephen Demetriadi had said about the admission of Indians, to trade organizations and sale-rooms, and he welcomed the suggestion that had been made. He further desired to say that no section of the community could do more than the leaders of British commerce, with their representatives in India, to bring about a better understanding with the people of India. That was at once their privilege and their responsibility, and he was quite certain from the knowledge he had of the commercial community of this country that they would rise to the height of their duty and responsibility.—Orient Press Service Copyright.

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has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

captors" to let him go."

Commenting upon this, an English correspondent says:—

"Whatever we may think of the Gretna Green elopement, the conduct of the Cambridge under-graduates was ridiculous in the extreme.

It makes one shudder to think that these childish creatures will one day be our doctors, clergy and even Cabinet Ministers."

JIX AGAIN.

At a meeting of the Primrose League at Isleworth, Jix opened his capacious bosom to his audience, with characteristic British sentimentality of the 'Kiss me, Hardy' type. He referred to his completion of 25 years as a member of Parliament and said:

"I should be sorry, if when my life as a politician comes to an end men or women were able to say, 'That man got on in politics, he has been a Cabinet Minister, but he fought for his own ends. He got these promotions but he forgot his own country'.

"When my career as a politician or a statesman is over. I should like people to be able to say. 'He was true to his principles. He had times of great difficulty, great troubles, great opposition, great attacks made upon him in various quarters, but he swerved neither to the right nor to the left.'"

The words "my career as a politician or a statesman" are typically Jixian in their modesty!

It is a thousand pities that a man of his naivete should be asked, as Mr. Hore-Belisha asked him in the Commons, if the Home Secretary did not consider there was enough stupid interference by his department already.

INDIAN STATES AND PARAMOUNT POWER

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

limited by the terms of agreements and treaties entered from time to time. They contended that the Paramount Power had no powers other than those expressly provided in treaties and agreements. They complained that there has been substantial infringement of their contractual rights, to which they submitted through weakness or ignorance, or a salutary respect for the Government of India and adduced voluminous evidence to illustrate their contentions.

PARAMOUNTCY IS PARAMOUNT

The Butler Committee have refused the request of the Princes for a clearer definition of their position relations with the Paramount Power. They have re-affirmed the existing position with an even greater emphasis than that contained in the previous pronouncements of Lord Minto and Lord Reading and other Viceroys. The States are 'Sui generis", but they fall outside both international and municipal Law and the Committee have held that it is impossible to define Paramountcy. They say "we have endeavoured, as others before us have endeavoured, to find som formula which will cover the exercise of Paramountcy, and we have failed, as others before us have failed, to do so. The reason for such a failure is not far to seek. Conditions alter rapidly in a changing world. Imperial necessity and new conditions may at any time raise unexpected situations. Paramountcy must remain paramount; it must fulfil its obligations defining or adapting itself according to the shifting necessities of the time and the progressive development of the States". The Princes, have, therefore, entirely failed to achieve their main object and nobody in the States or in British India expected any other result though undoubtedly there are many important questions about which they have a genuine grievance. The discretion of the Paramount Power to interfere in the affairs of Indian States will continue to be as unlimited and as undefined as before and the report of the Committee has not improved the matter in the least in the direction desired by the Princes.

RIGHT OF INTERVENTION.

The attitude of the people of the Indian States in this matter is plain. They feel that in present circumstances in the States, where autocracy is rampant, the only safeguard for the protection of the subject is the intervention of the Paramount Power, however unwelcome it may be. Till constitutional Government on a democratic model is introduced in the States, there is no other remedy against the autocracy of the Princes than a recourse to the Paramount Power. In the Memorandum of the Indian States Peoples' Conference to the Butler Committee it was urged that what is needed is neither a wholesale repudiation of the Paramount Power's rights of interference as suggested by the Princes nor an unlimited charter to its agents for interference at will but a clear demarcation of a limited, defined, and strictly constitutional intervention. The deputation urged also the need for a constitutional agency for investigation of cases before actual intervention and put forward proposals for the establishment of a Constitutional machinery. If the Princes had also put forward some such scheme it would perhaps have considered it. As it is, they attempted to get rid of all control and it is only natural if after a perusal of the Report they have a feeling that perhaps the ropes have been tightened. The present system of control through Political Officers is out of date and no machinery to take its place would be satisfactory unless the right of the people of the States in all matters is definitely recognised. The autocracy of the Princes must be controlled either from above or from below. If the powers of the Paramount Power are to be curtailed it can only be done by the development of the democratic system in the States. The proposals of the Princes for relaxation of control would, if accepted, have still further increased their autocratic power. This is the feeling of the people of the States. As it is the Committee have not only entirely ignored the complaints brought forward against Political Officers and the Political Department but have commended the existing system.

INJURING THEIR OWN CAUSE.

The change from the Governor-General in Council to the Viceroy as the controlling authority on behalf of the Crown in regard to matters pertaining to the States was put forward by the Princes and the Committee have recommended the change. They assert that it will have three distinct advantages. "First, it will gratify the Princes to have more direct relations with the Crown through the Viceroy, secondly, it will relieve them of the feeling that cases affecting them may be decided by a body which has no special knowledge of them, may have interests in opposition to theirs, and may appear as a judge in its own cause; and thirdly it will, in our opinion, lead to much happier relations between the States and British India, and so eventually make coalition easier". It is impossible to fully understand the reasons for the gratification of the Princes at this proposed change. If as is generally believed the Princes of India have put forward the proposal to prevent the Indian members of the Governor-General's Council from dealing with questions relating to the Indian States, they have done great injury to their own cause. The control of the Political Department would become much stronger than it is now if the Viceroy is the sole authority in these matters and the change will, in all likelihood prove to be a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire. The Political Secretary must necessarily be the only officer on whom the Viceroy must rely and it might be that he will uphold the doings of his political officers much more readily than otherwise. He will gain a more dominating position in all States' affairs and however painstaking the Viceroy may be the real arbiter of affairs will be the Political Secretary. On the other hand Indian Members of the Governor-General's Council would bring a fresh mind to bear on the affairs of the States and have a certain amount of sympathy and respect for the rulers of the Indian States. It is more than possible that the proposal was made on grounds of sentiment in regard to official precedence but even this, I understand has been modified in favour of the Princes a few years ago. Some of the rulers have been placed above the members of the Viceroy's Council in this matter and the Salute of 13 guns enjoyed by the members of Council has been withdrawn. It is commonly believed that the Indian Princes would prefer a European to an Indian however eminent, just and patriotic the latter may be to sit in judgment over them. They have an inordinate respect for any Dick, Tom or Harry and would prefer him to an Indian of the highest social standing.

PLAYING INTO COMMITTEE'S HANDS.

It has been stated that the Indian Princes raised objections to the entertainment of Indians in the Political Department and the proposal of the Butler Committee for the recruitment of a separate Political service from the Britsh Universities has been designed to prevent the Indian element from getting into this srvice. Until the Indian Princes give up this kind of snobbery and learn to respect their own countrymen the situation is not hopeful. An Indian Prince cannot tolerate an Indian even of the highest social standing and culture as a Resident at his Court. As it is Sir Harcourt Butler and his colleagues were aware that the Indianisation of the Indian Services was going on apace, and they wish to save at least the Political Department for British youths. The Princes have simply played into their hands, and Sir Harcourt Butler took advantage of their proposals for recruitment which have not commended themselves even to some of the British members of the Indian Services. The Committee believe that the change will not throw much additional work on the Viceroy. This cannot be a fact. The Viceroy's position is already very irksome on account of his many onerous duties and the line of reform in this matter is in the direction of relieving him of the political portfolio and entrusting it to a separate member of the Viceroy's Council rather than to make him supreme. The Viceroy should not be identified with any portfolio but should be placed in a position of detachment, so that he may be the final authority in all matters. The rejection of the proposal for the appointment of a Political Member is therefore to be regretted.

(To Be Continued).

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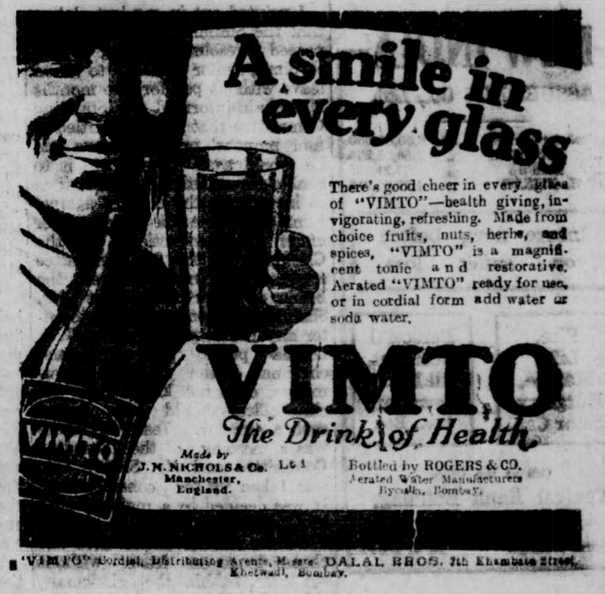
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SCARCITY OF WATTER IN AHMEDABAD

A Problem Yet Unsolved

AHMEDABAD, May 19.

The heat wave continues unabated in spite of breezes and patches of clouds at times. The maximum temperature in the week ending on Friday went up to 109.6. The death rate has gone down a little but it is still very high coming up to 61.83 per thousand. Measles and small-pox appear to be decreasing although there were 38 deaths due to measles in the week. Consumption claims more than 3 lives per day as usual. There were 22 deaths on account of this fell disease in our city last week. The eyes of the Sanitary Committee of our Municipality seem to have been opened at last to the appaling death rate and frantic efforts are being made to bring down the mortality figures. A proposal was brought in by Dr. Jacob Soloman for watering the streets of the city by putting in pumps in street wells. This appears ridiculous when there are clouds of dust even on main thoroughfares for want of watering. So long as the water problem of the city is not properly solved it is idle to talk of stopping the dust nuisance by watering streets. The general board saw the absurdity of the proposal and thought it best to sanction a sum of Rs. 5000 for cleaning the streets and thus try to improve the sanitation of the city. In the course of the discussion on the question, Dr. Tankaria chairman of the Sanitary Committee pointed out that diseases of the lungs and chest were increasing on account of dust and infectious diseases spread very rapidly on account of conjestion. In spite of this our Municipality and Sanitary Committee take practically no steps to remove the unhealthy conditions and our city has been notorious for its death rate.

SCARCITY OF WATER

The scarcity of water is as troublesome as ever. On Wednesday last the Boras and Momins of Jamalpur came to the municipal buildings to complain of scarcity of water. They were waiting in the lobby outside the Gandhi hall and rushed in when some of the councillors began to talk to them. As a result of this the business of the meeting had to be stopped and these men complained bitterly of their sufferings to the Vice President. When they went to complain before the Vice President sharp words were exchanged between Mr. Kuberdas, a councillor and some of the complainants. It is rumoured that people from other wards also propose to see the municipal councillors to complain about the scarcity of water. Mr. Mulchand Shah our president has left Ahmedabad to have some rest and Mr. Narmavala, the Vice President saw the Collector in this connection and they have wired to the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay to come down to Ahmedabad to advice the Board. He is however, in the Deccan in his tour and is not likely to visit Ahmedabad at an early date. The fact is that most of the trouble is due to unwarranted interference with the working of the Engineering Department.

THE CASE OF MR. SHAH.

I pointed out in my last letter that the Standing Committee had passed a resolution asking Mr M. V. Shah, senior overseer to go on leave without pay for two months Mr. Shah informed the Standing Committee that he was entitled to four months' privilege leave and he would avail himself of it to enable the municipal authorities to investigate the charges against him. Meantime the Chief Officer under the instructions of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee sent round a circular to all the heads of departments that Mr. Shah should not be allowed to enter any municipal office Mr. R. J. Lakhia public prosecutor and chairman of the Standing Committee, does not know why the chief officer should have issued such a circular. Yesterday there was a meeting of the Standing Committee and Mr. Shah's case was taken up for consideration. It was decided by a majority that Mr. M. V. Shah should be suspended from service as he does not choose to go on leave without pay. Mr. Lakhia the chairman, objected to this procedure but the resolution was passed by a majority and Mr. Lakhia has sent the papers to the President with a request to place them before the General Board. The Standing Committee had suspended Mr. Ajitray C Thakor, the water works engineer last year and store clerk Mr. K. N. Naphade in June 1928. Both of them have been reinstated after months of suspension as there was no case against them. It remains to be seen what comes out of the charges brought against Mr. M. V. Shah another member of the municipal engineering department.

There was a hot discussion in a meeting of the General Board this week on the question of brackets beneath the balcony of a house outside the three gates. A municipal bye-law requires that such brackets should be at a height of 12 feet at least from the ground. The owner of this house, however has kept a height of 8-1/2 feet only. The Standing Committee wanted to condone this violation of the bye-law; but the eyes of the councillors were attracted to this irregularity especially because the late President Mr. Dolatram had put in such brackets at a height of 8 feet from the ground and when he found that it could not be done he had dug out 2 feet of ground throughout his streets to bring the brackets to the required height of 10 feet. In this case also some councillors humorously remarked that the brackets may be allowed to remain as they are and the owner should be asked to dig out 3-1/2 feet of earth to bring the height to 12 feet as it is on the main road. But good sense appears to have prevailed at last and the Board has decided to order the brackets to be removed. Notices have been issued to owners of houses that are to be pulled down in Kalupur Relief Road Scheme. In this scheme a portion of the Masjid of Shia Daudi Boras in Jhakharia Pol is to be pulled down and a notice to that effect has been served to the Secretary of their Committee. The Boras held a meeting to protest against this and they will carry on a strong agitation to prevent the pulling down of a portion of their mosque.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH.

In spite of the scarcity of water in the city our Municipality decided some time back to have a public swimming bath at some suitable place and last week they sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 for a garden in the Victoria Jubilee Hospital compound. Some people regard these proposals as visionary when the Municipality undertakes such things while it cannot provide sufficient water for drinking and household purposes.

The late R. B. Girdharlal left a sum of Rs. 16,000 by his will for a library and a Sanskrit Pathsala in the locality in which he lived. The sum has been handed over to the School Board and the trustees of the late R. B. have increased the donation to Rs. 25,000 and have empowered the School Board to operate the fund according to the wishes of the deceased.

An interesting item of business was the change of the name of a street in Shahpur. The street was known as Hijada Pol, and some of the persons living in the street naturally did not like this name. An effort was made in the last Board to change the name but Mr. Dolatram Shah had objected to the change. A committee was appointed by the present board to suggest changes in the names of several streets in the city but before the proposals of the committee are placed before the board it has been decided to change the name of the street and to call it Raja Pol.

The Congress programme is being carried out as usual. Last Sunday there was a meeting to preach abstinence in Asarwa and to-day a meeting is to be held outside Shahpur gate where gymnastic feats will be exhibited. The Daservi Taluka Committee has passed a resolution advising well-to-do cultivators to pay off their assessments and asking those who are unable to pay to approach the Collector for suspension.

The Managing Committee of the Youth League consulted the managers of some of the local secondary schools for the increase of fees and their executive committee has decided to address letters to the schools that have raised the fees with a view to come to some amicable settlement.

The Shankaracharya Jayanti was celebrated by Sanatanists in the Premabhai Hall and also in Shahpur when speeches were made on the life and teachings of the great preacher.

The local Association of young Marathas celebrated Shivaji Jayanti on Sunday last in their locality. About a thousand persons took part in the celebration in which speeches were made and patriotic songs were sung. Some of the young members passed the whole night in singing religious songs.

The Sanitary Association delivered two lantern lectures in the course of the week in two different wards. The Sanitary Committee of the Municipality has undertaken the work of cleansing the city under the guidance of Dr. Hariprasad and the work has already been commenced.

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai who left Ahmedabad last week to proceed to Geneva to attend the Labour Conference is returning from Aden as he has been called back on account of the illness of his mother.

There was a serious affray in Jamalpur last night in which a son of Mr. Habib a police sub-inspector was stabbed to death and another son is said to have received serious injuries. One version is that it was a quarrel between two sections of Mahomedans while another version is that some Hindus were involved in the affray. The police are inquiring into the matter.

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Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

B C Rate T T 1|5 27|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 7|8.
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
London Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 May.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 May.
London Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 May.
London Banks Buyiing 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 May.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276-1|4.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 923
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 123 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 121 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 165 1/2.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE.—
New York-London 4.85 21st inst.
Shanghai-London 2|5 3|8 22nd inst.
Japan-London 1|10 1|16 21st inst
London-Paris 124.15 21st inst.
London-Belgium 34.94 21st inst.
London-Switzerland 25.18 21st inst.
London-Italy 92.70 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull. Gold £4-4-11-1|2 18th inst., £4-4-11-1|2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 25 18th inst., 25 1|8 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 25 18th inst., 25 1|8 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 18th inst., 54 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 7|32 per cent 18th inst., 5 1|4 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 9|32 per cent 18th inst., 5 5|16 per cent 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 22.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-15-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 101/14
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 94|5.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 103/14
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-7-6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
FORWARD RATES.—4th June sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-13-0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102-7-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

3 Months Discounts 5 1|4 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 5|16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet near steady forward.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay have recevied the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 15 0
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	3 5 0
Nundydroog Gold Cor. Ordy.	0 15 7-1/2
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 15 0
Attock Oil	3 1 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 6
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 6
Electric Supply Corporation	2 17 0
Snia Viscosa	1 0 0
Beira Railways	1 5 0
Calico Printers	1 6 3
Marconi International Marine	3 2 6
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corpn.	5 15 0
James Finlay Ord.	5 7 6
General Electric Co. Ord.	2 15 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 2 6
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 6 6
International Rys. of C. America Ord. doll.	48-1/2
Malayam Plantations	1 15 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 7 6
Margarine Union	4 12 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 0
African Asbestos Trust	0 17 6

Market firm but idle.
Stock of Rubber in London 30,955.
Decrease on week 172.

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, May 21.

AMERICANS:—Since our last report dated the 14th instant quiet markets have continued, values showing a small appreciation of from 1 to 10 points. The Whitsun holidays have contributed to the quieter tone.

On the whole, a better feeling has been in evidence mainly as a result of less favourable weather conditions and crop advices. Continued rains in the Central and Eastern belts have caused considerable delay to farm work and the wonderful crop outlook of April has been somewhat toned down. A realisation seems to be growing that a record acreage and a good start are by no means guarantees of a large crop and that at under nineteen cents for all positions except May, cotton cannot be said to be dear. The satisfactory settlement of the Mill dispute in Lancashire has removed another big gun from the armoury of the Bears and helped to the better feeling that is evident.

While the market is likely to be nervous and very largely a weather affair, we continue to favour conservative purchases preferably of Liverpool October, feeling that sight has been lost of the capacity of the farmer for crop "killing" during the Summer months.

BOMBAY:—The better has been more evident in our local market than in America. The excellent spot demand of the last two weeks has led to the covering of hedges on a fairly large scale. We think the better enquiry for ready cotton is more in the nature of covering of heavy May shipment commitments than an indication of a new and better export enquiry, and we are inclined to the view that a falling off may be seen towards the end of the month.

We still think the Home markets offer more scope for purchases than does the local market.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(thousands omitted).

Week ending 18th May 1929.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	72	14961	13592
Receipts at U. S. Ports	30	9156	8113
Exports from America:—			
To Great Britain	13	1804	1315
To Continent	53	4234	4383
To Japan, Canada &c.	15	1195	1112
Total	81	7333	6810
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	237	13856	13238
Deliveries to Spinners:—			
Great Britain (All kinds)	62	2494	2474
Visible Supply:—			
Stocks at American Ports		1192	1324
Stocks at American Interior Towns		481	620
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1688	1885
Total		3361	3829
Last week		3524	3931
Difference on week	—163		—102
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1059	874
U.S.A. Consumption for April		632	525
U.S.A. Consumption for this season so far		5314	5305
U.S.A. Mill Stocks		1607	1508

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 22.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7|15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 7|15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|4 per cwt.
S.S. "Pilsna" Rs. 8|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 8|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|- per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 21-5-29	9051000	8148000
Receipts Yesterday 21-5-29	12000	15000
Exports to date 21-5-29	7169000	6870000
Stock at Ports 17-5-29	1192000	1324000
Stock Interior Towns 17-5-29	481000	620000
Stock Liverpool 17-5-29	1059000	788000
Visible Supply 17-5-29	3361000	3827000
Quantity in sight 17-5-29	14961000	13592000

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.
July/Sept. per cwt 11/10-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/-
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt 11/11-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/0-1/4

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool May 21.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—
Sugar September 1.88 cents.
Sugar December 1.94 cents.
Wheat July 1.06-1|2 dollars.
Wheat September 1.10-1|4 dollars.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 21.

Chartered Bank of India, A & C.	£19-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133-1/2
National Bank	£50-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-7/8
Conversoion Loan	£76-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£52-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£58-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£67-3/4
Consols	£54-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 21.

Demand Bills 484.56

LONDON METALS.

London, May 21.

Copper, Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	£76
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£197

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/4/11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 21.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 5-1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans Loans 4-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 p.c.
Banks Bills, 6 months 5-5/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bill's, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

May 22.
Zuki Maru, Waltanabe, Australia.
City of Lahore, Dowse, Karachi.
Eliasrucmani, Jones, Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES.

May 23.
Mirzapore, Oxford, Kobe.
Janus, Schleicher, Tutitcorin.

LOADING.

May 22.
Steamer Hakodate Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Konderkerk for Hamburg
Steamer Schonfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Dogra for Calcutta.
Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.
Steamer Maloja for Sydney.
Steamer City of Johannesburg for New York.
Steamer Ranee for Java.

S S Zuki Maru:—The M B Kaisha's steamer Zuki Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney with a cargo of wheat.

S S Eliasruemani:—The L. Edward Ltd steamer Eliasruemani, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Mirzapore:—The P & O. S N Coy's steamer Mirzapore, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Janus:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Janus, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 21.

T T Berlin on London	20.37
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Madrid on London	34.12
T T Milan on London	22.65
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.15
T T London on Prague	163.81

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, May 21.

May close at s.7|10 1|4d.—0.
July close at s.8|6 7|8d.—1|8d.
Oct. close at s.8|4 5|8d.—1.8d.
Dec. close at s.8|6 7|8d.—1|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

May per bushel dol. 1.02-1|2—3|4.
July per bushel dol. 1.05-3|8—1|1|4
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.09—1-3|8.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 17

LONOON RUBBER.

London, May 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, ib. Spot 11|5/8 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 21.

Silver.—Market is quiet.
Spot 25-1/8
Forward 25-1/8

BRITISH CLAIMS IN RUSSIA

—:o:—

SOVIET TERMS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

The British Trade Delegation in Russia have pointed out that the Soviet cannot expect any British loan or investments until the question of pre-war debts has been settled. In reply to their request for a definite assurance that the Soviet Government would be willing to open negotiations for the satisfaction of the claims of British nationals Piatakoff said that the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Britain and the Soviet must precede all economic negotiations, but that once this was done the Soviet Government would agree to negotiate all questions of mutual interest, including pre-war debts on the basis of the agreement of 1924 between the two Governments.

(From a Moscow Correspondent.)

Further conversations between members of the British industrial delegation and Piatakoff, following the departure of the main body of the British delegates, have apparently produced no concrete results except a restatement of the Soviet viewpoint that the resumption of diplomatic relations is an essential pre-requisite to any serious economic negotiations between England and the Soviet Union. The Soviet economic authorities appreciated the organisation of the delegation as a friendly gesture and one calculated to arouse interest in the development of Anglo-Soviet trade, but they did not consider it expedient to outline any concrete plan for the settlement of pre-war debts or of the present-day credits problem, since the delegation lacked and official status—"Manchester Guardian."

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"SALEHATA AMEERA"

IMPRESSIONS OF A VISIT

—:o:—

(By A Lady Visitor.)

Excellent demonstrations in Arabic, Persian; Urdu and English were given by the children in Atiya Begum's model Training Institution, in Balaram Street last Saturday at 3 p.m. before a pretty large gathering. All were deeply impressed by the rapid advance the children had made in so short a time as about a year. The elder girls of 10 and 15 who are already being trained as teachers made their little pupils of 5 and 7 recite poems and dialogues, in English much to the amazement of the gathering.

Atiya Begum while addressing spoke of the great difficulties she is encountering in conducting the institution, without the grant-in-aid which the municipality promised her in 1926. The promised grant is not yet forthcoming.

She further stated that her institution was not communal and it was wrong to say so. Religious teaching was certainly given in as much as reading. The Koran Sharif correctly; and it was taught by an expert, Mullani.

Purdah was upheld. The Institution was thus open to all muslim girls and also to other communities if they desired to follow the carefully laid out syllabus.

Various guests expressed satisfaction and surprise at the work of the little performers; and said it was the ideal institution of its kind. One of the guests said, the children were exceptionally bright and perfectly neat and were very cheerful. The children's happy mood and their keen enthusiasm in reciting dialogues and poems were obvious indications of the fact that the lines on which the School is being conducted are quite original and very practical

The guest further said, "I hope the lines and system of imparting education here will appeal to all the parents of to-day. Parents of all classes-the rich, the middle and the poor. The Syllabus has been designed by Begulsaheba, who has a keen insight into our everyday life, surroundings and its limitations, without losing sight of the ideal which she has been cherishing deep inside her heart for longer than a score of years".

Hopes were expressed by many that the School would flourish to be a full fledged institution within a short time; and that the people too will learn to appreciate the value and importance of the Institution by them.

Sweets were distributed to children on behalf of H. H. the Rani Saheb of Sherkote who had paid a visit to the institution recently prior to her departure to Europe.

TENNIS IN BELGAUM

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 16.

The Karnatik Conferences week is over and Belgaum has begun settling down to normal conditions. The Karnatic Unification Conference and the K. Library Conference had a special importance in view of the Kanarese-Marathi controversy raging here. Belgaum life has been stirred to its very depths owing to this language controversy. Mr. V. R. Shinde of Poona, the redoubtable champion of the "depressed" classes has come here on a missionary tour. He delivered yesterday a very instructive and inspiring address on the work of the Brahmo Samaj in the last century and advised all to bring the principles of the Samaj into action.

The annual Open Tennis Championship Tournaments took place this year on Union Gymkhana courts. The tournaments had commenced from the 7th instant and ended but yesterday. Mr. Ghorpade won the Singles Final trophy, Mr. Khardekar, the runner-up putting a very strenuous fight. Mr. Ghorpade won the match more in the strength of his stamina and self-confidence than on that of superiority or talent in the game which both his opponent certainly posssed to the full. The match—though it ended in two sets of 8|6 and 6|4 was really very spectacular and tennis of a very superior type was witnessed. The Doubles trophy was won by Messrs. Khardekar and Pereira of Bombay fame. The runners-up were H. H. the Chief of Savantvadi and Ghorpade. The winners played a very brainy game and nullified Ghorpade's forcible forehand drives by volleys at the net and attacking the short-figured Chief with overhead tosses. Mr. Pereira's was certainly the most interesting and jolly game of the season and people will remember him for the next year as a most jovial good man of Bombay.

The prizes were distributed by the Regent Rancesaheb of Karundwad Senior, who, it was declared, had agreed to become a patron of the Union Gymkhana by paying Rs. 500 towards the Gymkhana funds.

The Union Gymkhana fourth administrative report was distributed on the occasion. The report is certainly encouraging so far as it shows the institution to have cleared off all debts. It has now got a big gymnasium, five excellent tennis courts and perfect playground. If other Southern Maratha Princes emulate the example set by the Regent Rancesaheb the Union Gymkhana will surely develop into magnificent institution.

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"SUREST WAY TO WRECK CONGRESS"

Madras "Rebels" "New Orientation" Policy

IS IT REPLY TO REPRESSION?

BEZWADA, May 22.

A statement has been issued over the signatures of several Andhra M.L.C.'s and members of the A. I. C. C., including Messrs. B. Venkatratnam, A. Kaleswar Rao, K. Nageswar Rao, Pattabhi Sitaramiah, A. Govindachari, and several others, criticising the "new orientation" policy in favour of acceptance of office. The signatories say that there is nothing new to necessitate his "unabashed retracing of steps taken by the Congress." The Simon Commission and consequent repression in the country, demand unqualified oppositiont to Government, and not a quiet walking into the enemy's parlour under the ostentatious plea of keeping out others.

The manifesto continues that the obsession of a few self-seekers who are thriving in all Provinces, ought not to compromise the stern attitude of hostility that the country has taken towards the Government. This we are of opinion, is the surest way to wreck the Congress and destroy the one organisation that is the generator and driving force of national resistance.

Tamil Nadu, we submit, cannot affect to change the policy of the whole province, which includes Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka, We hope that the All-India Congress Committee will nip the proposal in the bud.

Quite a large unmber of Andhra A. I. C. C. members are leaving tonight for Bombay.—Free Press.

MADRAS "REBELS" CONDEMNED

—:o:—

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DECISION

CALICUT, May 22.

The Working Committee of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, adopted a resolution condemning the acceptance of office, and is of opinion that such a policy will discredit the Congress organisation and imperil the struggle for Swaraj.—Free Press.

Satyamurti on the 'Volte Face'

—:o:—

WANTED PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY FOR CONGRESS PARTIES

MADRAS. May 21.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi who is leaving for Bombay to-night to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting in a statement to press says that in spite of the fierce campaign against the new orientation of the policy resolved on by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee at Madura the Committee at its very largely attended meeting yesterday reaffirmed that resolution practically unanimously. He trusts that the A. I. C. C. will realise that overcentralisation had killed the Empire in the past and that provincial autonomy to Congress Committees will conduce to increasing the strength of the Congress. He adds:

"To misrepresent our position as one of acceptance of office is deliberately to give the dog a bad name and to hang it. We only desire freedom to consider the situation after the elections and be free to capture Ministerial power under certain well-defined conditions."—A. P.

TO OUST REACTIONARIES

—:o:—

CAPTURE OF "MINISTERIAL POWER"

MADRAS, May 21.

The recent decisions of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee was the subject of to-day's public meeting at the High Court Beach, when speeches were made supporting them. Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, who was unwell for a month past, occupied the chair.

Dr. Naidu, in the course of his speech, said he preferred to capture office in order not to allow reactionaries to thrive at their expense. He further said he stood for fighting the bureaucracy from within the Cabinet. Finally, he pleaded for support to the acceptance of office by Congressmen.

Mr. Rajaram Pandya, brother of the late Rajah of Ramnad, speaking next detailed the reactionary activities of the party in power and opined the remedy lay only in Congressmen ousting them from office and carrying out the Constructive Programme by holding office.

One or two of the audience questioned regarding the stability of a Congress ministry, which questions were answered by the President.—Free Press.

MADRAS HILL STATION SENSATION

—:o:—

CINEMA OPERATOR MURDERED

OOTACAMUND, May 22.

The quiet atmosphere of Ootacamund where murder is almost unknown was disturbed last night by the murder of one Mr. John David, a cinema operator of Cawnpore aged about thirtyt who was on leave here. He is reported to have been stabbed to death. The Police have arrested four persons and vigorous investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

CHOLERA DEATH ROLL

—:o:—

CALCUTTA CORPORATION MEASURES

CALCUTTA, May 22.

There were 156 deaths from cholera in Calcutta last week which is nearly 20 fewer than the previous maximum; weekly death roll during the last year was 126. A resolution urging the Corporation to subsidise local hospitals with a view to providing more beds for cholera patients was passed by the Joint Health Committee Conference.—A. P.

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FAMOUS SCIENTIST BOUND FOR EUROPE

—:o:—

EUROPE'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose and Lady Bose left for Bombay last night *en route* to Europe.—A.P.

WHITES' BLACK RECORD IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, May 22.

Addressing Presbyterian Assembly on the Australian governance of "native" races Aubrey Williams said that the record was a lamentable record of murder, cruelty and oppression.

The grossest outtrages on "natives" went unpunished. The black and coloured races were regarded as vermins only deserving extermination quickly. Massacres continued even to present day. West Australia witnessed Kimberley Massacres in 1926, Central Australian Statesmen killed 31 aborigines in 1923.—Free Press Beam Service.

BAN ON BIBLE REMOVED IN TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.

The complete ban on the Bible has been modified. According to the amended rule the Bible can be taught in schools to non-Muslim pupils who volunteer for Bible study.—Free Press Beam Service.

CASE AGAINST DR. SATYAPAL

Police Superintendent Files Complaint

—:o:—

CHARGE OF SEDITION

LAHORE, May 21.

The complaint filed by the Senior Superintendent of Police Delhi against Dr. Satyapal states that the "tone, trend and drift of the whole speech" delivered by the latter on the 10th March at a public meeting at Queen's Gardens Delhi, was likely to excite disaffection towards His Majesty's Government. Therefore, the accused had committed an offence which was punishable under Section 124-A.—A. P.

SINDH VILLAGE RAIDED

—:o:—

POLICE HUNT FOR ALLEGED MURDERER

HYDERABAD (Sindh) May 21.

Apropos the Jacobabad murders the Police raided the village of and arrested Sardar Balachi Khan and five of his retainers on information supplied by another Sardar alleging that the murderer was taking shelter in Sardar Balachi Khan's village. Balchi Khan and his retainers were later, released. The police pursued the alleged assassin who was reported to have fled away previous to the raid, and secured him.—A. P.

SOVIET INFLUENCE IN INDIA

—:o:—

"JIX" PAINTS RED PICTURE

LONDON, May 22.

That there is undoubtedly Soviet influence behind Indian unrest is the theory which is getting repeated publicity in British Press with systematic regularity.

The latest sponsor of this theory is none other than Sir William Joynson Hicks who contributes a special article to the columns of the "Morning Post". According Sir Joynson Hicks there are plenty of Soviet intrigues in India and he asks, "Do we foment Russian disturbances? Do we try to overthrow Soviet Government? Why then does Russia claim the right to interfere in our domestic affairs with view to destroy a system which has essent of our free democracy?—Free Press Beam Service.

POSTER CASE APPEAL

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Justice Mukharjee admitted appeal by Jnananjan Neogi, Congress worker, convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, of sedition, for having ordered posters entitled "Every Nation has the Constitutional Right to amend the Government or the Revolutionary Right to overthrow the system of Government," during the last session of the Congress at Calcutta.Free Press.

200 HOUSE DESTROYED

—:o:—

LOSS OF RS. 30,000

TIRUPATHI, May 22.

About 200 houses have been destroyed by a fire, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 30,000. No casualty has been reported. The Municipality has sanctioned Rs. 500 for relief work.

Another fire is responsible for consuming the wooden materia, stored up for the construction of the Devasthanom Choultry.—Free Press.

CHILD-MARRIAGE AND PUNDITS

—:o:—

KUMBHAKONAM, May 22

Pandit Malaviya had a discussion yesterday with local pandits over the question of child-marriage and other social questions.—Free Press.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK

Liquidators' Report in Court

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

CALCUTTA, May 21.

In connection with the Bengal National Bank liquidation, Mr. Ameer Ali for the Liquidators today applied before Mr. Justice Buckland for permission to file the Liquidators' report and prayed for directions with regard to it. The report was made following directions issued by Mr. Justice Costello, on the allegation

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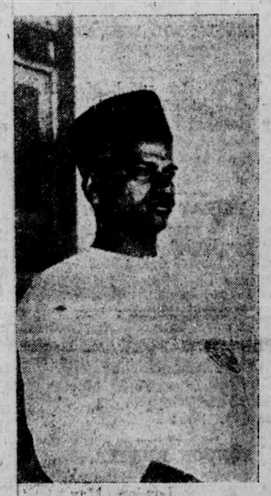
MR. N. V. GADGIL.



Who presided over the Youth Conference at Khar on Sunday last.

MR. HIRALAL M. DESAI.

Who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Youth Conference.

****

that false statements of account had been filed systematically for years by the Directors and auditors. Counsel said that the view taken by the Liquidators was that not only the Directors but also the Auditors intentionally published false information and balance sheets. That conduct it established, would necessitate some steps against the directors and auditors. Two of the Directors were already in jail and the other one had been declare insane. One of the auditors was the sole proprietor of the auditing firm and against him the Bank had obtained a decree for Rs. 1,29,000. This was a case for criminal proceedings but the Liquidators had no money and if the creditors deposited funds with the Liquidators, something might be done.

His Lordship adjourned the application to enable the creditors to express their views.—A. P.

REVISION SETTLEMENT

Malegaon Peasants' Protest

DEMAND FOR RE-INQUIRY

—:o:—

A mass meeting of over 3,000 peasants including over 100 peasant women was held at Umrana a village in the Malegaon Taluka, Nasik District on Sunday the 19th instant, to protest against the proposed revision settlement in that Taluka.

The chair was occupied by Mr. R.G. Pradhan M.L.C.

MR. PRADHAN'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech Mr. Pradhan, referring to the Broomfield-Maxwell report, said that it was an important document of more than an ephemeral interest and expressed the hope that it would lead to a new orientation of Land Revenue policy and to improvements in land revenue administration. The manner in which the special officers conducted the inquiry ought to be an object less on to the Government and their officers.

WANTED ELUCIDATION.

The report, however, was not faultless, it was open to criticism on two points. Though fully realizing that it was very difficult to ascertain rental value properly even in the leased area, and that great caution was necessary in applying any rental value deduced from the actual rents found to the much larger unleased area, it yet based its recommendations on rental value alone It raised the question viz, whether when evidence bearing on the economic condition of the agricultural population and other evidence led to negative results justifying no enhancement of assessment at all, it would be right to raise the assessment simply on a basis admittedly so very difficult and requiring such great caution. The Broomfield-Maxwell report failed to show in what way caution was exercised in applying the rental value a sascertained in the small leased area in the two Talukas of Bardoli and Chorasi, to the much larger unleased area. Mr. Pradhan suggested that Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell should elucidate this vital point in a supplementary note or the report.

LACK OF SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

Again, in dealing with the question of ascertaining the profits of agriculture, the report was not marked by the scientific spirit. It was not right to condemn the method before such a scientific investigation was made. Mr. Pradhan urged such investigation by economists and social workers.

Mr Pradhan concluded by saying that in every revision settlement, the least injustice to the ryot must be avoided, and that it could be avoided only if inquiries were made in the same way and on the same lines as that made by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell. He urged that the Government should order inquiries on those lines to be made in the Baglan and Malegaon Talukas and those other Talukas whose revision settlement had been sanctioned by them or was awaiting their sanction.

REVISION CONDEMNED.

A resolution condemning the proposed revision settlement of the Malegaon Taluka and urging that a fresh inquiry should be made as in the Bardoli and Chorasi Taluka, was passed unanimously. It was moved by Mr. Tukaram Sakharam Patil and seconded by Mr. Madhavrao Khanderao Pawar and among those who supported it were Mr. Ajaba Patil, Mr. Kalu Patil, Mr. Sumanta and Rao Sahib Vandekar, M.L.C.

FINAL NOMINATIONS

The final nominations for the General Election to-day were Sir Martin Conway and Sir Selby-Bigge, Conservatives, Prof. R. S Conway, (Liberal) and Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent, for English Combined Universities (two seats.)—Reuter.

LARKANA MURDER CASE

—:o:—

TO BE TRIED AT HYDERABAD SESSIONS

HYDERABAD (Sindh) May 21.

The Judicial Commissioner has ordered the Khanzadi Kidnapping and Murder case, in which Wahidbux Bhutto and 17 others have been committed to the Sessions by the Special Magistrate Larkana to be tried by the Sessions Court, Hyderabad.—A. P.

PT. NEHRU AND "RED" LETTERS

"I Cannot Convince Myself They Are Work of Real 'Reds'"

—:o:—

REPLY TO THE "PIONEER"

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in the course of a letter to the "Pioneer," referring to a leading article in the issue of that paper dated the 19th May, about "Red" letters inviting Simla to explain, and Anand Bhawan to condemn, writes:

"All that Anand Bhawan can condemn is the nervousness of the recepients of the socalled "Red" letters and the gullibility of the people who take them so seriously. The trick is childishly simple and but for the incredible simplicity of the dupes, it would not in all probability have been so often repeated. The question whether there is in India a widespread secret movement to murder Government officials will soon come up for judicial decision in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. I refrain from expressing any opinion on the point. But assuming that such a movement does exist it is amazing to find men who can believe that those determined to take the lives of others at the risk of losing their own would so far deviate from their purpose as to indulge in the stupid and dangerous pastime of posting threatening letters and sending telephone messages to their intended victims, with the prospect of setting the police on their track. Whoever is responsible for these letters and telephone messages is no friend of the man of deadly action who really means to strike and is biding his opportunity in hiding. There are various theories as to who are the perpetrators of this mischievous hoax and I have my own. Quite apart from theory what is quite clear is that these men have little to fear from the Police and that the latter are either thoroughly incompetent or not overanxious to capture them. Personally I hate pious condemnation and believe only in action. Life would not be worth living if one were to make it one's business to condemn serious crime when scarcely a day passes without it. If I have definite evidence of the identity of the culprits I shall not waste time in condemning them but will make it very unpleasant for them in many ways. In the present case however, what I cannot convince myself is that the so-called "Red" letters are the work of real "Reds" whoever and wherever they may be.—A. P.

MARRIAGE BAR IN PUNJAB

—:o:—

UNIVERSITY INVITING OPINIONS

MOVE TO DISCOURAGE EARLY MARRIAGES

LAHORE, May 21.

It is understood that the Punjab University is inviting the opinions of the High Schools of the Province whether it is desirable to exclude married students below the age of eighteen from the Matriculation and School-Leaving Certificate Examinations.—A. P.

—:o:—

BUILDING COLLAPSE IN IMPERIAL CITY

12 WORKMEN SERIOUSLY INJURED

NEW DELHI, May 22.

The sudden collapse of a roof under construction resulted in serious injuries to twelve workmen in New Delhi. It appears that when the workmen were giving the final touches to the roof of a Police post in Bodyguard Lines adjacent to Viceregal Lodge in New Delhi, the whole roof gave way burying twelve work men. Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. Grant, who was at the spot narrowly escaped injuries He got the workmen and others ont from the debris and conveyed the injured to the hospital where one workman is lying in a precarious condition.—A. P.

"FEATHER OF DAWN"

—:o:—

Kabali's Machine Christened

GIVES JOY-RIDES TO COOCH BEHAR MAHARANI AND LADY TATA

LONDON, May 22.

The "Feather of the Dawn" is the name given to the light aeroplane in which young Indian Kabali who has been learning to fly in England intends to leave for India.

An interesting ceremony at Croydon to-day was performed by the Maharani Regent of Cooch Behar in an orthodox Hindu style. Cocoanuts, lemons, safrin, rosewater and turmeric powder mixed with rice were used as symbols of prosperity. Sir Dorab Tata and Mr. Rushbrook Williams thanked Her Highness on the conclusion of the ceremony.

Kabali, thereafter, took off and performed a series of stunts. He then gave the Maharani and Lady Tata joy-rides Kabali was then presented with golden eagle's feathers as symbols of the successful flight.

The distinguished attendance included Sir B. C. Mitter, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Kunwar Maharaj Singh and representatives of High Commissioner, Air Ministry and Imperial Airways.

Kabali is now awaiting favourable weather reports from Air Ministry for starting on his great adventure.—Reuter.

RAJPAL MURDER JUDGMENT

—:o:—

Ilam Din Sentenced to Death

ARMED POLICE GUARD COURT

LAHORE, May 22.

Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, pronounced judgment this morning in the Rajpal murder case in which Ilam Din was prosecuted under Section 302, I.P.C., for the alleged murder of Mahasaya Rajpal Publisher of the pamphlet 'Rangila Rasul', on April 6 last. The judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

It might be mentioned that the assessors gave divided verdicts two Muslim assessors finding the accused not guilty while a Sikh assessor and a Hindu assessor found him guilty.

The court room was strongly guarded by ordinary and armed police. About a thousand Muslims collected outside and made demonstrations.—Free Press.